

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS
Horns, Speedometers "Sphinx"
and "Lodge" Plugs, Belts,
Repair Outfits, Tyres, and
many other necessary fittings.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 27.

17,933.

號三十三百九千七萬一第

五十月九年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1915.

二拜禮 號二月一十年四國民華中

PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Nov. 3rd.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s.
Novara.
Nov. 4th.—Europe (via French mail), per
s.s. POLYMERES.

TO DEPART.
Nov. 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. LIANGCHOW.
Nov. 3rd.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at 9.30 a.m., per s.s. PERSEA
MARU.
Nov. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SINKIANG.
Nov. 5th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11
a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.
Nov. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. CHUO MARU.
Nov. 9th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHUO MARU.
Nov. 10th.—Japan, San Francisco, Los
Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama,
Callao, Arica, Iquique, Val-
paraiso and Coronel, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. SEITO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		Every 15 minutes.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10	
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	15	
10.00 " " 12.00 noon	15	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	15	
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 " "	15	
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	15	
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	15	
2.15 " " 5.00 " "	15	
5.00 " " 8.10 " "	10	
NIGHT CARS.		Every Half-Hour.
4.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	3.50 to 11.00 p.m.	
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.	
SUNDAYS.		Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10	
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	15	
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	15	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	15	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	15	
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	15	
8.00 " " 8.10 " "	10	
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.		

Extra Car at 15 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comprodor order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 15th June, 1915. [1012]

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21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
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American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day

Special terms to monthly guests.

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C. A. BIDDIE, Manager.

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A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
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Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 350 feet ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 27 " ... 53 " ... 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " ... 24 " ... 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1, 7,000 tons. No. 2, 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 58 " " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " " 26 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.
Width at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " " 66 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " " 26 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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Competes with the best quality (English Cokes or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST GRADE

FIREBRICKS
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TELEPHONE No. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Saitou (Taiching) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare
Shanghai (S.M.S. Steamer) to Dairen	Y 11.00	Dairen (S.M.S. Steamer) to Shanghai	Y 11.00
Dairen (S.M.S. Steamer) to Shanghai	Y 11.00	Shanghai (S.M.S. Steamer) to Dairen	Y 11.00
Shanghai (S.M.S. Steamer) to Dairen	Y 11.00	Dairen (S.M.S. Steamer) to Shanghai	Y 11.00
Dairen (S.M.S. Steamer) to Shanghai	Y 11.00	Shanghai (S.M.S. Steamer) to Dairen	Y 11.00

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin (the finest sea-side resort in
North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.;
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDREK RANGBURN & CO.; and the
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial
guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A1, and Labor's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chafoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

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FRENCH STORE.

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Entrance next to ASTOR HOUSE.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that we have just received a
Consignment of GENUINE EGYPTIAN AROMATIC CIGARETTES
of the following Brands:—

CH-COUROUCLIS CAIRO EGYPT:
Crown Prince No. 1, in box of 100 - \$4.00
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NICOLAS D. TOCCOS CAIRO:
TOCCOS Medium No. 1, in box of 100 - \$2.50
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SIMON ARZT CAIRO EGYPT No. 70 in box of 100 - \$2.00
" " " " " " in box of 50 - \$1.10

G. GEORGACPOULOS CAIRO:
Cleopatra in box of 100 - \$2.00
Felah in pkt. of 10 - .20
Melah in box of 100 - \$2.50

FIORAVANTI CAIRO TOGO 100 - \$2.00
ROUND 100 - \$1.25

M. MELACHRINO & Co. CAIRO:
No. 5, Sultana 100 - \$3.00
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [916]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—

MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,

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	Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... 0.25
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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW AND KAMIYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI" Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENCIES:—CHINKIANG—Messrs. GHARING & Co. MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEM & Co., Ltd. GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—**K. KATO,** Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [543]

SOLE AGENTS: **CALDBECK,**

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

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GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER

Telephone 127

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

[99]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER, Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915. [37]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Styles.

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INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

VICTOR-VICTROLA

AND

VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE

S.S. "AWA MARU,"

INCLUDING THE LATEST

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at once, at Consignees' risk and
expense.
Cargo remaining on board on the 2nd Nov.
at 2 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
delivery of their Goods from alongside, such
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915.

香港中外新報
HONG KONG SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulation largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
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Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVIE ON
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan
of historical interest showing the disposition
of the Forces at the battle of Kwellin,
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HARRIS,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. BERNIER.

Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$2.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or
from the Printers and Publishers, at
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 33 years,
FROM 1874 to 1909.

PRICE \$5.00.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office &
Local Bookstalls.

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board
in the Council Chamber.
8.30 p.m.—A Concert by H.E. The Governor
at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

Monday, 8th Nov.—
6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club,
Annual General Meeting.
9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the
Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Com-
pany.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—
Noon—Gardes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the
Creditors.

THIN BLOOD CAUSES
BACKACHE.

Every muscle in the body needs a
supply of rich, red blood in proportion
to the work it does.

The muscles of the back are under heavy
strain and have but little rest. When the
blood is thin they lack nourishment, and
rebel. The result is pain in those
muscles.

The best medical authorities agree that
backache seldom or never means kidney
trouble. Red organic kidney disease may
have progressed to a critical point with-
out developing a pain in the back.
Doctors detect its presence by the excre-
tions of the kidneys themselves.

Pain in the back should always lead
the sufferer to look to the condition of the
blood. It will be found in most cases
that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
to build up the blood will stop the
"grumbling" of the ill-nourished muscles
of the back. How much better it is to
try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the
blood than to give way to unreasonable
alarm about your kidneys. If you
suspect your kidneys any doctor can make
tests in ten minutes that will set your
fears at rest or tell you the worst.

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills; or send direct to the Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai. One bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, post
free.

[1095-5]

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN
SHANGHAI.

"MEDICINE" FOR INDIA.

The hearing was continued at the Mixed
Court, Shanghai, on October 27th, of the
arms and ammunition case, before Mr.
Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magis-
trate Yu.

The accused were: Tsong Tsz-dau (mar-
ried, a stevedore), Ng Vung-sing
(married, a shopkeeper), and Ng Sze-ping
(married, a shopkeeper). They were
charged for that they, on October 18th,
1915, at 804, Wuchang Road, 533, Tong-
shan Road and 23, Tongshan Road, did
unlawfully have in their possession certain
munitions of war, to wit, pistols and
rounds of ammunition, contrary to the
provisions of the Provisional Criminal
Code, section 205, and against the peace,
order and good government of this
country.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the
prosecution, acting on behalf of the Police.
Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the pri-
soner Tsong Tsz-dau; Mr. Holborow ap-
peared for Ng Sze-ping, while Dr. Hinck-
ley appeared for Ng Vung-sing. Mr. R.
F. C. Munster watched the case on behalf
of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Sub-Inspector Macgregor, in charge of
Harbin Road Police Station, produced the
ammunition found in the boxes. There
were 120 automatic pistols of various
makes, and 20,530 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Musso cross-examined the accused
Ng Vung-sing. The first time, the wit-
ness said, that Tsong Tsz-dau approached
him with reference to the matter in ques-
tion was nearly a month ago. Prior to
that time, the witness knew nothing at all
about it. On the Friday before he was
arrested, the witness went to Tsong's
house and there saw his wife. He did
not mention to her anything about the
arms, but he told Tsong the following
morning, remarking that he could not
carry them. Tsong knew nothing about
arms and appeared to be very much sur-
prised. He told witness not to take the
arms, but that he would ask the foreigner
to take them himself. Tsong told him
that he would find the foreigner at once,
and the things would then be returned
to him. They went to the foreigner's
house, but they did not bring anything
away with them. Tsong told witness
that the foreigner had told him (Tsong)
to have the planks screwed up.

Mr. Musso—I put it to you that you
don't recollect properly what my client
did say to you. I put it to you that
the foreigner wanted these planks nailed
up, and that Tsong thought it was proper
to have them screwed together, should
they have to be opened?—Yes, that is
right.

I put it to you that Tsong had nothing
whatever to do with this desk?—This desk
was bought by me, and Tsong told me that
these things could not be put in, and that it
would not pass the Customs.

It was pointed out that the witness said
that the desk was bought at Tsong's re-
quest. The witness added that Tsong
told him to get a desk, and he ordered it.
The desk was made by a man in Nanjing
Road.

Mr. Musso—You know perfectly well
that what you are saying is not true. You
know perfectly well that it was made at
Tah Hang's shop in Broadway, and was
ordered three months ago?—Tah Hang's
shop is in Nanjing Road. Witness ordered
the desk, he continued, about the 8th day
of the 8th moon, and fetched it about ten
or twenty days afterwards. It was not
true that he ordered the desk three months
ago. With regard to the order, he went
himself, but he and Tsong went to the
shop afterwards. He left the desk in the
shop for ten or twenty days because
nothing had been given to him to put into it.

Mr. Musso—You say you did not hear
of this case until the 8th day, and how do
you account for the fact that your aunt
has said that the desk arrived at your
house on the 13th?

The witness did not give an answer, and
Mr. Musso said he wanted to prove that
the desk was never intended for that pur-
pose, and that his client had nothing to
do with it.

The accused was then cross-examined by
Mr. Newman. He said he met Tsong
about two years ago in Shanghai. Tsong
told him, he continued, that there would
be a little profit in this business.

Mr. Newman—Did he tell you what the
profit would be?—He said I should be paid
my passage money, incidental expenses
and also \$80 out of every \$100.

What do you mean by that?—How many
hundred dollars were there?—Only one,
and I was to get \$80, and Tsong was to
get \$20. I was to have my return passage
if I came back. I was to receive \$80 for
a term of three months.

Witness met Tsong regarding the present
transaction in a teashop. They both
went to the house of the foreigner in
Yangtze-poo, but the man was not in, and
they did not bring anything away. The
desk was ordered a very long time when
they went to the foreigner's house—it was
more than twenty days.

Mr. Grant Jones—We are getting near
Mr. Newman. He said he met Tsong
about three months.

Mr. Newman—Who paid for the desk?
—I paid it bargain money thirty ten-cent
pieces. The desk was to cost \$17.

Who was to pay that?—The foreigner.
How do you know?—Tsong told me.

Have you any I.O.U.?—No, but the
money will be paid.

Then you may have to pay for it your-
self?—It was paid for by the foreigner in
the beginning of the eighth moon. The
money, he continued, was paid to him by
Tsong, and he in turn had paid for it?

What did you think this desk was for?
—He told me that something was going to
be put into it.

And you were going to take charge of
it to India?—Yes.

Was something going to be put into the
false, or secret part, only?—Yes.

What did you think that was for?—The
secret part was for the purpose of certain
things being put there. Afterwards Tsong
said the desk could not pass the Customs.

What was the object of having a secret
part?—I do not know, it was ordered by
the foreigner.

Yes, but you were going to be in charge
of the desk. Yes, but afterwards it was
not to be used. I thought that something
had to be smuggled out of the country. I
refused to do it.

The witness continued that he heard
of the desk about a month ago, when Tsong
asked him whether he could export the
tins. He said that some medicine had to
be exported. Twenty-two tins were sub-
sequently sent to his house in Tongshan
Road. One was kept at his home and the
remainder were sent to a carpenter for the
purpose of measuring. The planks were
purchased by Tsong, out of money furnis-
hed by the foreigner. They were to be
taken in this way so that the tins would
not get broken. He understood that some
of the tins contained colouring materials,
and he thought there were bottles. On
the Friday afternoon, one of the tins
broke, and as witness was suspicious he
opened it and found it contained pistols.

Mr. Newman—How could these tins,
which were soldered up, pass the Custom-
s?—I have no knowledge of these
things. Tsong told me that a full report
of the medicine would be sent to the
Customs, so that the tins could pass the
Customs easily.

Mr. Grant Jones—You were to have
nothing to do with the cargo on its arrival
in India, but you were simply to deliver
the document?—I had nothing to do with
the cargo. Tsong told me that some
foreigner would take delivery of the cargo
himself.

Mr. Newman—Then what was the object
of giving you the address if a foreigner
was going to take delivery?—The bill of
lading had to be delivered to the foreigner.
Witness eventually refused to take the
cargo to India because it was too heavy.

Don't you know that your duty is the
moment you discover anything wrong to
report to the police?—I did not know, and
had you not told me I should not have
known.

Tsong Tsz-dau then gave evidence. He
said he was formerly a clerk in Garretts,
Borner & Co., and was employed there for
two years. He left less than two months
ago. He knew Mr. Nielsen in Garretts,
Borner. The witness was an export clerk,
and Mr. Nielsen was in the insurance,
chemicals and dyestuffs department. Mr.
Nielsen was employed at Garretts, Borner
when the witness left, but he heard that
he was about to leave also. The witness
continued that he was going to start the
Oriental Tug and Lighter Co., at 158
Tientsun Road, and Mr. Musso produced
an agreement between Mr. L. Everitt and
the witness regarding the Oriental Tug
and Lighter Co. Mr. Musso also pro-
duced a bill for 100 large tobacco tins,
and 30 small ones. Witness had these
made at Mr. Nielsen's request.

Mr. Musso—Did he tell you what these
things were for?—At the time he asked
me to get them made he did not tell me,
but afterwards he did.

In commenting on the bill, Mr. Musso
said there was no secrecy as to his client
or his firm, as the names were put down
on the bill, and were known to the tin-
maker.

The witness continued that the day he
saw Mr. Nielsen in Kiangse Road he was
asked if he could get anybody to export
some medicine to a foreign country. He
did not give any indication of the packing
or size of the cargo of medicine which he
wanted to send.

Did he tell you anything as to the quan-
tity which this man had to take?—No, I
told him I was busy, but that I would
give him a reply in a week. On Septem-
ber 26th, witness told Nielsen that he had
found a man, Ng Vung-sing. Nielsen
replied that the medicine was valuable,
and suggested that the tins should be
packed in the planks. Witness had the
tins made, and he delivered them to
Nielsen later.

In answer to further questions, the wit-
ness said that Nielsen told him roughly
how the planks should be made, and also
asked him to take the tins to his house so
that he could see them. Nielsen told him
to make holes in each plank for five or six
tins. Witness showed him a sample number
of planks, consisting of five separate
planks. Three had holes in them, and the
other two were covers, with no holes in
them. Nielsen said they were all right.

Nielsen told him to nail the planks
together, but witness told Ng Vung-sing
to have them screwed so that there would
be no trouble when they went through the
Customs. On September 27th the witness
received tins which were not empty. He
got them from No. 32 Yangtze-poo Road,
which was occupied by Nielsen. He went
with Ng Vung-sing, and they brought
twenty-two tins with them. Nielsen was
not at home.

Mr. Musso—Was any compensation to
be given to a man who had to go abroad?
—Yes, \$400, to include the passage money
and other things. The return fare is
\$220.

Out of which account was this to be
paid?—\$80 was to be paid by Ng Vung-
sing.

Mr. Musso—Then this leaves us with
about \$100 balance—Were you going to
get anything?—Yes, I was to receive \$20.

Was there any conversation between
you and Mr. Nielsen as to where this
cargo was to be sent to?—The first time
he said a foreign country, the second time
he said it was India, and the third time
he handed me a piece of paper. He
continued that Mr. Nielsen told him it
was impossible for him to take the cargo
to India himself, as all their steamers had
been seized. He also told him that an
Indian would receive the cargo in India.

Did he say where the Indian had to
go?—He told me that the receiver would
meet Ng when he got there, and should
he miss him Ng had to go to the address
contained in this paper.

The witness continued that he asked
Nielsen why the boxes were so heavy, and
he replied that they had some very
heavy medicines; quicksilver was heavy.

Witness first learned that the tins
contained revolvers the day he was
arrested. After his arrest he told
Det. Sergt. Page about the desk in
Ng's room, which had been made a
month ago. Ng suggested that the tins
should be packed in it, but the foreigner
refused. The desk was made before he
spoke to Ng about going abroad.

The hearing was adjourned.

SHROFFS AND SURETIES.

CLAIM BY THE CHARTERED BANK.

LOSSES ON BOGUS CONTRACTS.

There was delivered in the Supreme
Court, Singapore, recently, by the Chief
Justice (the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill,
K.C.), a judgment of considerable interest
to those concerned with banking and busi-
ness affairs of the city, extracts from
which are here given.

The action was brought by the Char-
tered Bank of India, Australia and China
against Seow Chit Lin, for many years
employed by them as comprador, or head
cashier or shroff, and Khoo Young Tin
and Chee Swee Cheng, who together with
the first defendant entered into a bond,
dated March 24th, 1914, in the sum of
\$30,000, and under which the second and
third defendants became sureties for the
first defendant faithfully and honestly
performing all the duties falling upon or
to be required of him. The bond was
a fiduciary bond of the usual type and it
was common ground that if the first de-
fendant was guilty of any misconduct or
default, the second and third defendants
must indemnify the plaintiffs against all
losses. The plaintiffs were claiming under
this bond and alleged that Seow Chit Lin
failed to perform his duties properly and
committed certain acts whereby plaintiffs
suffered damages exceeding \$20,000, which
sum they claimed. The first defendant
put in a defence denying that he had done
anything wrong, but this was eventually
struck out. The defences of the other
two defendants were substantially iden-
tical and need in no way be differentiated.

NECESSITY FOR SHROFFS.

The case for the plaintiffs, said his lord-
ship, might be explained in the following
fashion.

"As is well known in the Far East the
reason why it is usual for European banks
and other firms to utilise Chinese com-
pradors is because without them it is
practically impossible to get into and keep
in touch with Chinese business people.
These compradors have to be trusted al-
most implicitly and much latitude is neces-
sarily given to them; they introduce
Chinese business and are often personally
responsible for losses and for the financial
stability of the customers." Amongst
other duties of the first defendant was,
according to the evidence of Mr. Morrison
and Mr. Peter, both of whom were at
different material times managers of the
plaintiff bank, to enter into contracts
locally on behalf of the bank with Chinese
firms or individuals to deliver dollars in
Hongkong or taels in Shanghai to such
customers' order; and, possibly, also to
enter into similar contracts in respect of
other places. In the ordinary course of
routine business it was required that the
first defendant should submit each con-
tract to the manager of the bank for ap-
proval and when approved, a form of
memorandum had to be given by first de-
fendant to the manager. In this case the
plaintiffs alleged that between April
28th and June 19th, 1914, the first de-
fendant purposed in the ordinary course of
his duties to enter into no less than thirteen
such contracts to deliver in Hongkong or
Shanghai currency aggregating over
\$20,000, but plaintiffs alleged that all
these were bogus contracts into which de-
fendant never entered at all.

The judgment went on to explain how the
bank alleged they had suffered in follow-
ing their regular business practice in deal-
ing with such contracts and pointed out
that they alleged they covered the position
as it showed itself inclusive of the com-
mitments apparently incurred by the thir-
teen contracts, with the result that when
it was discovered these contracts were non-
existent and bogus funds vastly in excess
of those required to meet the real liabil-
ities of the bank were on hand in Hong-
kong and Shanghai. This surplusage had
to be disposed of, and as the price of silver
had dropped, this disposal was necessarily
attended by a considerable loss which
plaintiffs placed at over \$22,000, an
amount exceeding the total security. The
second and third defendants' answer to
all this was, firstly, that there was no
proof the contracts were bogus and, sec-
ondly, that even if they were fictitious
the damages made up in the way in which
they were, were too remote and were in no
way the direct and natural consequence
of the first defendant's acts or misconduct.

BOGUS CONTRACTS.

With regard to the thirteen contracts,
the plaintiffs called members and man-
agers of the firms concerned, who denied
that any such contracts had been entered
into. So conclusive did this evidence
appear that towards the end of the case
it was not seriously suggested that any,
with the exception of three, had not been
proved to be bogus, and even in those
cases, there was enough evidence to justify
the conclusion that these three contracts
might be regarded as being in the same
category as the other ten.

The judgment, a lengthy one, then pro-
ceeded to deal with the position of the
second and third defendants, and outlined
the nature of the case and the claim, which
was one made by a principal upon his
agent and his agent's sureties. His lord-
ship said that he could have no doubt from
the evidence of Mr. Morrison and of Mr.
Peter that the ordinary routine and
natural practice of business of the bank
necessitated the covering transactions.
But it was argued for the defence that
even if such a practice was customary it
was carried out merely for the convenience
of the bank and was in no sense obliga-
tory. He could not himself adopt such a
view, as he considered that it was a prac-
tical corollary upon an obligation under-
taken here to deliver money in other places
than a bank undertaking such an obligation
should naturally and, indeed, necessarily
provide the funds with which to meet such
commitments. His lordship went into
further reasons why he came to the conclu-
sion that the plaintiffs' contention that
they did in fact cover the commitments
undertaken by them on these bogus con-
tracts and that such covering were the
necessary and regular consequence of such
bogus contracts and, therefore, of the mis-
representation which induced the bank to

enter into them, was correct. The plain-
tiffs said that with the fall in the price of
silver they could only sell their surplus of
bullion at a considerable loss, but the de-
fendants contended that the loss occasioned
in this way was too remote from the mis-
representation of the first defendant to
form legal damages as between a principal
and agent.

His lordship said that he had come to
the conclusion the defendant's contention
must fail. The loss, he considered, was
one for which the bank could properly
claim, because it was a natural loss direct-
ly accruing as the result of the mis-
representation made by the first de-
fendant to the plaintiffs. Summarising his
conclusions, he found that the plaintiffs
had proved to his satisfaction that by a
false representation made by first de-
fendant they were induced to enter into the
thirteen contracts; that as a natural con-
sequence they purchased cover to meet the
liabilities; that when it was discovered
that these contracts were bogus, the price
of the cover had fallen and plaintiffs were
involved in loss which was the direct result
of the first defendant's original mis-
representation; that this loss had been
substantially accurately represented and
that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover
the full amount of the bond.

His lordship gave costs to the plaintiffs
and granted the application of Mr. C. L.
Carver, for the second defendant, and Sir
E. C. Ellis for the third, for a stay of
execution pending an appeal.

JAPAN'S NEW MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONFIDENT OF ALLIES SUCCESS.

A Tokyo message dated October 26th
says:

Baron Ishii has been continuously
occupied since his installation as Minister
of Foreign Affairs in digesting the Far
Eastern situation coupled with the respon-
sibilities of Japan, and holding conferences
with Count Okuma and the other members
of the Cabinet and Foreign Office officials.
He is not prepared at present to make a
statement officially, but reliance is placed
on his intimate knowledge of Chinese
affairs.

Speaking at the Bankers' dinner he said
that he was confident of the determination
of France, Great Britain and Russia to
secure an ultimate end to the War "on
terms favourable to themselves."

Mr. Shidehara, Minister at The Hague,
was to arrive at Tokyo on the 27th. He
will be appointed Vice-Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

While nothing official has been issued, it
is understood that Mr. Matsui goes to
Paris, Mr. Sakata, Director of the Com-
mercial Bureau, to The Hague, and Mr.
Ochiai, formerly Counsellor at Mukden,
to Rome.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COMP'S ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

"ENGINEER COMPANY."

1.—"Stoncutters Relief" for November
is posted on the notice board at Head-
quarters for information of all con-
cerned.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Tuesday, 2nd instanc.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M.G. Co. and Signal-
ling Section), Squad drill and rifle
exercises at Headquarters under
Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant
F. C. Hall.

5.15 p.m. Remainder (except Engineer
Company), Route March. Fall in
on Cricket Ground. Dress: Jackets,
shorts, puttees, helmets, rifles, side-
arms, two pouches.

RECALL.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty Club Hill, Kowloon
H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty Club Hill, Kowloon
H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, MUFTI, 5.30 P.M.

November 1st.—No. 3 Co. and Recruits.
November 2nd.—No. 1 Co. and Recruits.
November 3rd.—No. 2 Co. and Recruits.
November 4th.—All N.C. Officers under
D.S.P.

November 5th.—No. 3 Company and Re-
cruits. Also Recruits of No. 1 Co.
PATROLS.

CENTRAL.

Until November 3rd.—No. 3 Company.
Thursday, November 4th:—
5.50.—Bowen-Rovlands (3), Wright (3),
Potter (5), Gibson (5), Martin (5),
and Bryan (3).

8.50.—Grimble (3), Reynolds (3), Arnold
(5), Rosser (3), Lindsay (5), and
Hooper (3).

Friday, November 5th:—
5.50.—Orniston (3), Butterfield (3),
Sergeant Eastace (5), Sergeant Chin-

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF MR. G. A. CALDWELL

AN OLD AND RESPECTED INHABITANT.

The death took place at the Peak Hospital early yesterday morning of Mr. George Arthur Caldwell, Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, at the age of 55 years. About twenty years ago the deceased fell from a veranda, and, though medically attended at intervals, he never really recovered, and was more or less an invalid from that time. He has been in hospital frequently with heart trouble and general exhaustion, and on Sunday he was again taken to hospital suffering from a severe heart attack and in a state of general collapse, from which he never recovered, death taking place at about 5 a.m. yesterday.

Though obviously suffering in health, Mr. Caldwell was a surprisingly active man, and was attending to office duties until a few days before his death, which sad event will be regretted by a very large circle of friends both in the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks and the Colony generally.

The late Mr. Caldwell's connection with the Dock Company extended over a period of nearly 32 years. He was born in the Colony and entered the service of the Company as an assistant in the office, eventually attaining the position of Secretary about three years ago, a just reward for long and faithful service.

Outside his duties as Secretary to the big Dock Company, the deceased, up to within quite recent years, took an active interest in the social life of the Colony. Previous to his fall he was a good all-round athlete, being a footballer, cricketer, oarsman, and sprinter of more than ordinary ability, and was the second oldest member of the V.R.C. He was also a very keen member of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and did much to maintain interest in the inter-port regattas, which were a feature of the Colony up to three years ago. As a member of the old life-saving crew, he also did good work. Another side of the social life of the Colony which received his active support was the Amateur Dramatic Society, of which he was one of the oldest members, having joined the Society as far back as 1892. Up to about nine years ago, Mr. Caldwell was quite a prominent exponent of the histrionic art, but his weak state of health compelled him to take a less active part in A.D.C. doings in more recent years. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of the Grand Lodge and a past Grand Senior Warden. His wife predeceased him, but he leaves a son and daughter. The former, who is at the front, was wounded some time ago and received a commission upon recovering. Miss Caldwell resides in the Colony, and was to have been married this month, but this ceremony has now been postponed. Much sympathy will be extended to the bereaved family.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral took place in the old residents' section of the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday, a very large number of Freemasons, residents, and employees of the Dock Company attending. The chief mourners were Messrs. W. Armstrong, F. M. Crawford, and A. C. Davison. Among those who followed the coffin were Mr. G. R. Sayer (representing H.E. the Governor), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. C. Severn), Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman of the Dock Company), Mr. H. P. White, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., Major D. Macdonald, V.D., Captain Arthur, Captain G. P. Lammert, Messrs. H. W. Looker, A. Denison, M. S. Northcote, J. Robertson, John Lambert, Duncan Clark, W. L. Pattenden, C. Lafrentz, J. Reid and K. E. Grieg (Taikoo Dock), J. W. Graham, J. D. Humphreys, G. Piercy, Morton Smith, W. C. Jack, T. A. Loughlin (representing the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club), H. S. Stringer, A. Morris, J. Danby, F. C. Hall, R. N. Anderson, H. I. Jones, P. Ted, and T. L. Hosie.

The Chaplain of the Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) officiated at the graveside. There was a large collection of beautiful wreaths. Tributes were sent by the District Grand Lodge, the University Lodge, the Victoria Lodge, the Directors of the Dock Company, the clerical and technical staffs of the Dock, the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and the Victoria Recreation Club.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SALE OF GERMAN CIGARS IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—With regard to trading with the enemy, has anything ever been done to stop the sale of German cigars in Hongkong? I suppose that 90 per cent. of the cigars smoked in Hongkong are from firms owned by Germans or partly capitalised by Germans.

To decrease their profits, especially those gained from British sources, would be a far more practical means of showing our appreciation of the Hun than the childish freak of daubing the German Bank with paint.—Yours faithfully,

C. GARS.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—The correspondent who, according to "Roderick Random," asked what is the use of being an unofficial member of the Legislative Council might also have asked, What is the use of being an official member? An unofficial member can at least say what he thinks, though no notice be taken of it; but an official member cannot even do that.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915.

NEXT WEEK'S HOLIDAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—Your contributor "Roderick Random" suggested that, rather than disappoint many, Monday and Wednesday of next week should both be declared holidays—the former day as fixed by law and the latter to show the goodwill of the Colony to our ally, Japan, on the occasion of the Coronation of its Emperor. In view of the extremely dull time we are passing through and the probability that bankers and merchants alike will not be affected by the declaration of an extra holiday, I think the suggestion is wise and should be adopted. At the last sitting of the Legislative Council the senior unofficial member, in the course of his long speech, mentioned that "a man should leave the Colony, if only for a few weeks, every year, for the benefit of his health." Most of us, sir, cannot, owing to pecuniary circumstances, and otherwise, follow the hint (there are many who cannot even get a few days' leave), but in a Saturday to Tuesday holiday we can gain much advantage, so why have we been denied our proper holiday on the 5th? Surely you will agree that my question is very pertinent!

Perhaps the powers-that-be, in changing the date of our next holiday, did not study the convenience of the public; it is, however, not too late to consider the matter and eventually give us our due.—Yours faithfully,

F. A. NIO.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915.

GIFTS FROM BRITISH MALAYA.

Writing to the Times, Mr. Ernest Birch says:—

A good deal has appeared from time to time in the Press regarding gifts to the Royal Naval Air Service and to the Royal Flying Corps, especially from the Dominions overseas. The response to the appeal of the Overseas Club has been particularly gratifying. I desire now, through your columns, to put before the public information as to the great effort that has been made in this direction by residents in British Malaya. Money for seven aeroplanes has already been forwarded to the War Office. These are respectively the gifts:

(i.)—Of Eu Tong Sen, a Chinese in Perak, minor.
(ii.)—Of the residents of Kinta, the mining district of Perak.
(iii.)—Of Mr. C. Alma Baker, miner and rubber planter.
(iv.)—Of three Chinese merchants of Singapore.
(v.)—Of a number of subscribers in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.
(vi.)—Of two Chinese merchants of Singapore.
(vii.)—Of Mr. Arathoon, an Armenian merchant.

They are the result of a campaign which has been carried on by Mr. Alma Baker since March last, with a view to strengthening the British Air Service, the ability and whole-hearted zeal with which Mr. Alma Baker has placed the question before the public of British Malaya has elicited subscriptions of upwards of £10,000 so far, and it is hoped that more will follow. It has been a great achievement, and Mr. Alma Baker and the generous subscribers have much reason to be proud of it.

In order to encourage early marriages the Prussian Minister of Justice announces that girls under sixteen years of age desiring to marry need not obtain the permission of the Minister of Justice, but only apply to a magistrate.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

CHARGE AGAINST MASTER OF "HAITAN" DISMISSED.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell (Police Magistrate) gave his decision yesterday in the case in which Captain J. W. Evans, of the *Haitan*, was summoned for allowing passengers on board the vessel after the police examination and clearance had taken place.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the defence.

In dismissing the cases, his worship said:—

"Defendant is charged with two offences under Section 11 Sub-sections 2 and 3 together with Section 19 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance No. 19 of 1915, i.e., he is charged with 'permitting or knowingly being a party to' two contraventions of the Ordinance. The prosecution have proved that on the occasion in question a contravention of both sub-sections of Section 11 was committed, but they have offered no evidence whatever that the defendant was cognisant of such contraventions. I am satisfied that the legal meaning of 'permission' can include nothing short of 'deliberate knowing and wilful suffering of an offence.' 'Permit' cannot include the negative sense of 'failure to prevent.' Lord Justice Coleridge's dictum 'Suffering'—a milder and more passive word than 'permitting'—'without knowledge is impossible' is of universal application, from suffering a felon to escape down to suffering a dog to go abroad without a muzzle. The same dictum applies in this case. Here there is no evidence even that the defendant took no precautions against contraventions of Section 11. The Police trap seems to have been badly laid since, as pointed out for the defence, the mere presence of a Police Officer on the wharf might very well have led the quarter-master on the gangway to suppose that the passengers and luggage were coming on board with that officer's permission. There is no case for defendant to answer on either summons. Both summonses are dismissed."

UNSTAMPED NOTES OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chan Tu Po, of 28, Lee Yuen Street, sued Lam Dart, alias Lam Foo Sing, of Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, for the sum of \$555, money lent.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, representing plaintiff, said the claim was supported by no fewer than eight notes of acknowledgment by the defendant, and a letter. Furthermore, \$20 had been paid on account. He understood that the defence would suggest that the notes of acknowledgment were forgeries.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who appeared for the defendant, admitted borrowing \$400, which, he said, had been refunded. He submitted that the notes were of the nature of promissory notes, and should have been stamped before being signed. If that was so, his friend's case was fatal.

Mr. d'Almada said he would put in the notes, and abide by the consequences.

His lordship, after perusing the notes, directed Mr. d'Almada to see that they were stamped.

After hearing evidence, his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

"NO BETTER THAN A BEAST." CHINESE CONVICTED OF CRUELTY TO PIGEONS.

Yesterday at the Magistracy a Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsell with cruelty to pigeons.

P. S. Pitt said he saw the defendant in Queen's Road Central carrying four pigeons tied by the wings with grass string. Defendant was "jerking the pigeons up and down to make them flutter with their wings." When defendant passed a ricksha coolie he tried to hit him in the face with the pigeons. When the pigeons were released at the Central Station they could not get their wings down through the effect of the tying.

Defendant said the pigeons were given to him in that way and he did know the law.

The Magistrate said it was not a question of law; the defendant did not know the ordinary rules of humanity. The difference between a man and a beast was that a man treated other animals kindly. "You are no better than a beast. I fine you \$50 or in default six weeks."

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The first and second rounds of the Championship were played over the Fan Ling course on Sunday, and some very close and exciting matches were witnessed. The following is a summary of the results:—

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell beat Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson at the 19th Hole.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell beat Mr. E. J. Law by 5 and 4.

Mr. A. H. Crew beat Mr. C. D. Martyn by 4 and 3.

Mr. R. C. Hutchison beat Mr. W. D. Kraft by 1 up.

Capt. C. Campbell beat Dr. T. Lindsay Woods by 4 and 3.

Mr. T. S. Forrest beat Mr. A. Ritchie by 3 and 1.

Mr. T. W. Hill beat Mr. R. A. Brand by 1 up.

Mr. K. Brayshaw beat Mr. G. S. Archbutt at the 20th hole.

The third round and semi-final will be played next Sunday, and the Final of 36 holes on Sunday, the 14th inst.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.G.A.

This friendly game will be played on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club on Thursday, at 5 p.m. sharp. The following have been selected to play for the Club:—R. S. Swan; J. Stalker and F. W. Black; P. Tod, T. R. Chassels, and M. L. Raiton; N. V. Croucher, H. McE. McTavish, J. Walker, J. Stewart, and W. V. Pennell.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

League football will be commenced on Saturday, when the following matches will take place:—

DIVISION I.

R.E. v. Shropshire L.I. (Naval Ground), 4.30 p.m.

Club v. Navy (Club Ground), 4.30 p.m.

DIVISION II.

83rd Company R.G.A. v. Shropshire L.I. (Military Ground), 3 p.m.

Kowloon Dock Juniors v. St. Joseph's College (Club Ground), 3 p.m.

Staff and Departmentals v. Belcher's (Naval Ground), 3 p.m.

On Wednesday, the 10th, the following Second Division matches will be played:—

University v. Diocesan School (Club Ground), 3.30 p.m.

87th Company v. Lam Liong (Military Ground), 4.15 p.m.

A meeting of the Referees' Board will precede the League meeting on Wednesday, and a date will be selected for an examination of candidates.

SHANGHAI RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Rugby Football Club was held at the offices of Messrs. Matland & Co. on October 30th, when the following officers were elected for the year:—Mr. A. W. Burkill, President; Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Vice-President; Mr. J. W. Webber, Captain; Committee: Messrs. D. L. Ralph, F. R. Ormston, B. C. Lambert (Hon. Treasurer) and A. M. Cobbett (Hon. Secretary).

The committee's report for the past season stated: "Rugby football in Shanghai, as elsewhere, suffered badly last year. At the beginning of the season, two or three games were played, but it was then found impossible to continue, owing to the number of men who had left for home. Thirty-six playing members have gone home to fight, and we wish them the best of luck and a safe and speedy return."

With regard to the present season, the committee fear that there is very little chance of any football, but think it inadvisable on that account to dissolve the club. As the Cricket Club have very kindly offered us the use of their ground, free of charge, for any games we might be able to get up, there will be practically no expenses incurred during the season. "We would also like to thank the Cricket Club for their kindness in refunding us half the rent of the ground last season. The gear is in good order and is at present put away."

"OUR DAY" IN SINGAPORE.

The Straits Times of the 22nd inst. says:—

Singapore has done well in its efforts to raise funds in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association. Yesterday, known throughout the Empire as "Our Day," the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, was fixed throughout the Empire as the day for a universal collection in aid of these institutions, and Mr. J. H. Warink, the secretary of the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, made arrangements for collections to be taken at the race meeting, with the result that \$1,800 were secured, including cheques from H.E. the Governor, Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G., for \$250, from Mr. M. Meyer for \$100 and from Mr. J. H. Garratt for \$50. Several smaller sums have been promised.

The following estates are sworn: John White, shipbuilder, of Cowes, £224,000; John Holt, shipowner of Liverpool, £253,000; Earl of Jersey, £789,000.

INTIMATIONS

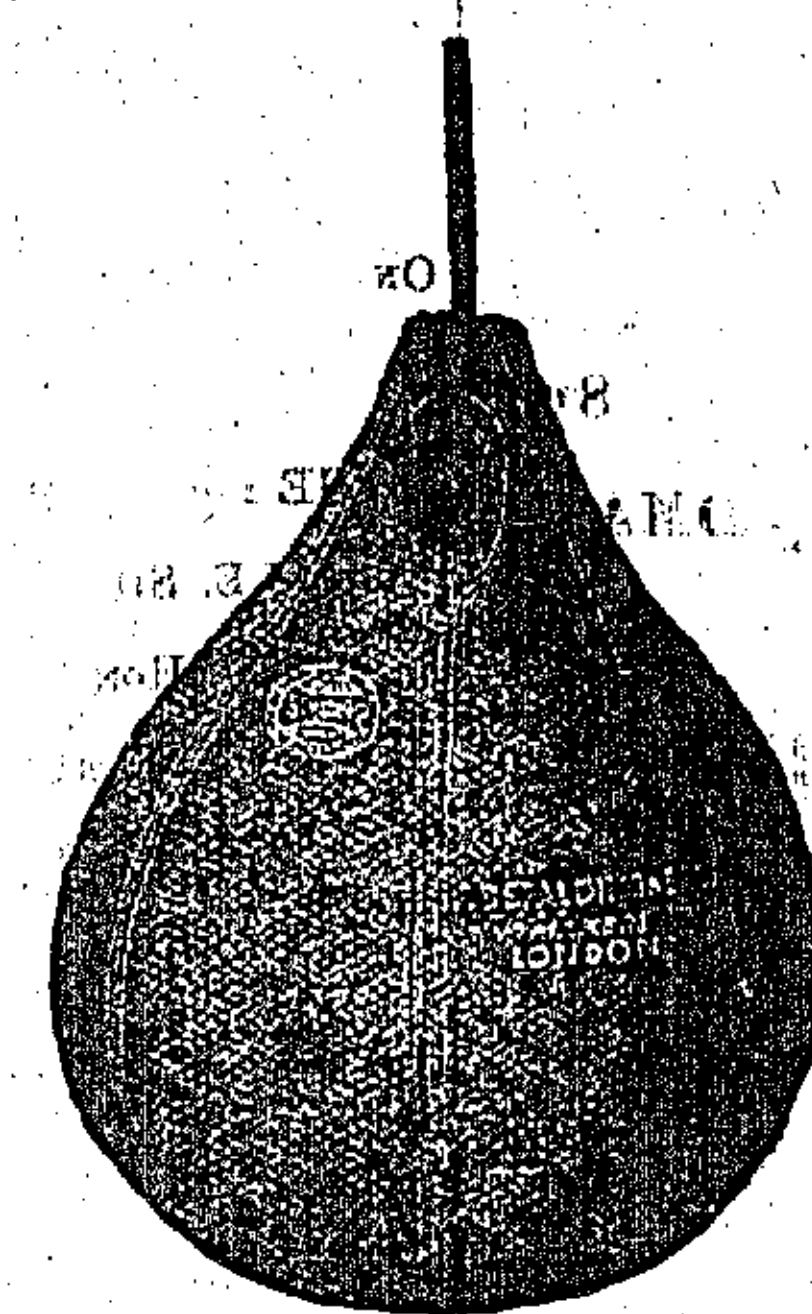
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG SWIVELS, ETC.

SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.



CRICKET BATS BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

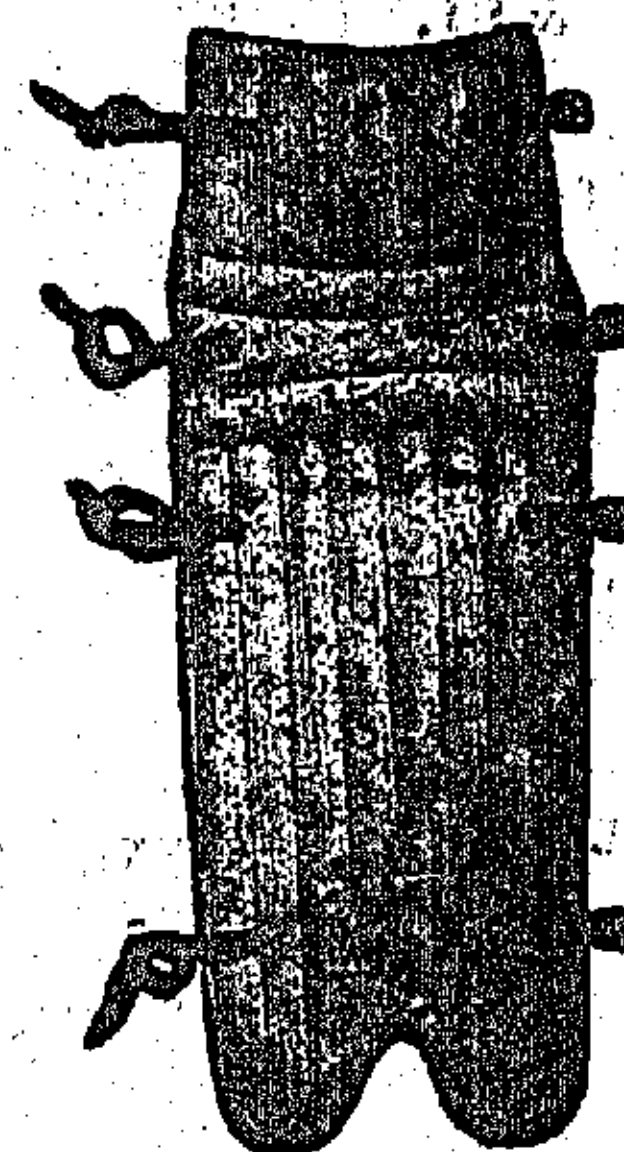
PER PAIR.

BEST WHITE

BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[255]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. SULEMAN CURIMMAHOMED being about to proceed to Bombay, from this date Mr. ABD SATAR PADAL MAHOMED will be in Charge of the Business of the Firm.

M. H. E. ELLIAS
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1141]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Machinery Department. Good prospects for reliable man.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1142]

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

OPENING MONDAY, Nov. 8th.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN,

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician, and Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists, including:
Miss BARBARA BARRINGTON,
London's Principal Boy.
Misses HAY and CRAWFORD
Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.
Mr. T. GOSWARD,
Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.
LEYWOOD and NORELL,
Burlesque Impressionists.
And Company of 20 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, AT 4 P.M.
Children Half-Price Everywhere.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN
YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House to receive the Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1915, on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.
A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of LIQUORS and REFRESHMENTS at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tsau and Kowloon and on all Trains.

It is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tsau until Noon of THURSDAY, November 11th.
Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tsau.
The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 26th October, 1915. [1124]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SUI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 246033/246138 dated 16th November, 1908.
Nos. 8803—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251086/251110; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9788—50 shares numbered 3601/3650 dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby Give Notice that in consequence of the purchase by the Company of the Steamship "MOIRA," it has applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship "MOIRA," Official Number 101726, Gross Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247 Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, for permission to change her name to "HAI-HONG," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Any Objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, the First day of November, 1915.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
[1136]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 2, CHATER ROAD.
H. SCOTT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1131]

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS'

HOME,

ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

(Arranged by H.E. THE GOVERNOR)

Will be given

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915.

Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

THE following will take part—

H.E. SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,

THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN,

LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE,

MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND,

&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and Funds of the Home.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

JUST ARRIVED:

A Very Choice Selection of:—
EVENING GOWNS and CLOAKS,
AFTERNOON and WALKING DRESS COATS and SKIRTS,
GOLFERS' OVERCOATS.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Inspection invited.
M. GAINS,
Alexandra Buildings,
1st Floor.

Phone 1834.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1116]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Standing in its own Grounds, situated at TAIPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

1117

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1012]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1084]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROUR.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [943]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1043]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [976]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [139]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [145]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [658]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1915. [38]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY to Serve and Assist in Shop. Married Lady or Widow not objected to.
Apply—

WISEMAN, LTD.,
MANAGER,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1116]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN
SHERRY.

Connoisseurs, who are partial to a rich Sherry as an after-dinner

drink, will find in the above a wine

absolutely to their taste. It is of the kind known to the trade as

"EAST INDIA SHERRY,"

that is to say, a Sherry that became

famous on account of the large

quantities shipped to the East Indies

in the days of the Old East India

Company.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DEATH.

CALDWELL.—At The Peak Hospital, on 1st November, GEORGE ARTHUR CALDWELL, age 65, Secretary, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1915.

THE NEW NAVAL
ARCHITECTURE.

ALTHOUGH there are very few definite details concerning the new ships of the British Navy, launched or designed since the war commenced, yet even the layman understands that great changes have taken place. It is, indeed, astounding how rapidly the new in naval architecture becomes obsolete. There commenced an entirely new era of battle-ships when the first Dreadnought was launched. In those days, only about a decade since, there was a great outcry at the prodigious cost of such a floating fortress. The late Sir WILLIAM WHITE, who had for many years held the responsible position of Chief Constructor in the British Royal Naval service and who had an international reputation in his profession, protested against a policy which he described as "putting all the eggs into one basket." The expense of such a heavily-armed ship of enormous horse-power simply shocked this great expert. And yet the figures describing the original Dreadnought seem almost small when we hear about those of the new ships. There is no reason to doubt that the new warships will develop 150,000 horse-power. When it is mentioned that the *Lion* and the *Tiger*—ships which distinguished themselves so greatly in the North Sea action—developed 100,000 horse-power (and that was considered prodigious only two or three years ago) we begin to realize that expense now-a-days counts as nothing. Speaking in very general terms, we may assume that these new ships of such enormous horse-power will burn about one hundred and fifty tons of fuel an hour while developing their full speed. There are some who recall the sensation created when the details of H.M.S. *Powerful* became known about

seventeen years ago; at a maximum she was capable of exactly one-sixth of the power mentioned above, but her engines were considered to be of almost mammoth proportions.

It is well to remember that a ship cannot carry fifteen-inch, or even twelve-inch, guns unless the driving power of the vessel is sufficient to enable her to overtake her enemies. It is this problem of motive power which has really been solved in so remarkable a fashion. We do not usually recognize our great men until they are dead, but most of us in this generation have heard of the Hon. CHARLES PANSONS, inventor of the steam turbine, which has given mobility and strength to the British Fleet. It is impossible to estimate our debt to this man of genius. When, in 1897, the little launch *Turbinia* flashed in and out of the lines of warships at Spithead not one man in a thousand who saw the flame-flecked funnel understood that her method of propulsion would triumph. Few naval architects, and not many engineers, believed then in the product of the brain of PANSONS. But when the ill-fated *Lusitania* was launched the public realised that a great new idea had been realised. The turbine-driven warships of this age develop twice the power of the ship whose name will ever be associated with the triumph of PANSONS and the infamies of the Germans.

The submarine has not proved such an important factor in naval warfare as many authorities had led us to believe. Any success which has been achieved by these under-water vessels has also been due to inventions connected with motive power. Until recently, reliance has been placed upon oil-engines for above-water service, and electric batteries for propulsion when immersed. Now there are stories of submarines with boilers and steam turbines. It is possibly not directly contrary to the laws of nature if we assume that, at some period, we shall see the super-Dreadnought submarine. For these fish-like craft continue to increase in size and radius of action. The fact remains that, although they have not materially affected the great naval issue of the war, they have already influenced naval architecture. It does not seem at all probable, however, that they will cause the large ship to become entirely a back number.

In the happy days of peace we shall see a sort of reflex action of the war upon the naval architecture of the mercantile marine. All of this striving after speed, and the greatly increased horse-power of ships, will profoundly affect vessels built for commercial purposes. In the Far East we had the comparative luxury of the new "Empress" boats by the foresight of the British Admiralty. The speed of these boats delighted us. It is, perhaps, some small comfort, when we remember the enormous outlay involved upon the new naval architecture, to reflect upon the fact that this money will also influence our method of travelling. Whether the time will arrive in our lifetime, when the researches and experiments in connection with submarines and airships, now developed exclusively for warfare, will also affect our journeys from Hongkong to London is a matter of pure speculation. So many extraordinary things have taken place in the first fifteen years of this twentieth century that we almost cease to be surprised at the mere suggestions of men of science.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

A telegram has been received by the Standard Oil Co. from Mr. Jasper Clark, stating that he has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. William Scott Wyles, Commander in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

During the week ending October 30th, one case of bubonic plague (Chinese) was reported, and proved fatal. In the same period the following cases of communicable disease were reported: Five cases of cholera (one Japanese, the rest Chinese, one imported), one proving fatal; two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria; six cases of enteric fever, two American, the rest Chinese, one imported, two proving fatal; and a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever.

Sir Richard Dane, after his return from Mongolia, has left Peking for Shanghai to inspect salt affairs in the Yangtze region.

The second prayer meeting of the season under the auspices of the Hongkong Christian Union will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at St. Paul's College.

The second meeting for the season of the Union Church Guild, which was postponed last week on account of the Red Cross Concert, will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Union Church to-morrow, (Wednesday) when the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald is to give a lantern-lecture entitled "Scenes in Japan."

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's court yesterday, a Chinese named Li Pui was charged with the murder of Lo Kun and Wong Pun at West Point on Saturday, and also with wounding Ho Ming with intent to kill him. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the first and third charges, and in reply to the second said "Yes, I did kill him." The case was adjourned.

At a general meeting of the Hongkong British Chamber of Commerce held on October 21st it was unanimously resolved to approach the Consular Authorities with the view of having measures taken for the opening up of interior Treaty Ports in Hupeh and the neighbouring provinces, such as exist in the Northern provinces, with the object of giving greater facilities for the import and export trade.

By the N.Y.K. steamer *Fushimi Maru*, Mr. R. Singlehurst, manager of the Yokohama office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., is proceeding to England to join Lord Kitchener's Army, in which he has been recommended by the British Ambassador for a commission. Mr. Duke Marshall, agent of the Union Estate and Investment Co., leaves by way of Siberia to join Kitchener's Forces, and will be joined at Tsuruga by Mr. J. Kenderine.

A silver tea-service, a silver-mounted blackwood tray, and two silver-mounted walking-sticks were presented to Mr. Wong Tak-kwong, who for the past five years and a half has held the position of Court translator, by the staff of the Supreme Court and friends on Saturday afternoon as a token of esteem on the occasion of his departure from the service. In making the presentation, Mr. Nolan, the chief interpreter, said that during the whole of his experience, extending over 25 years, he had never met with a more honest, capable, intelligent, energetic and obliging officer. Mr. Wong was not only a thorough scholar in Chinese and English literature, but possessed an extensive knowledge of Chinese law and custom and commercial affairs which was of the greatest importance in the Court registry.

HONGKONG POLICE FOR
THE FRONT.

The following members of the Hongkong Police and Gao staff will shortly be proceeding to the Front:—

Police.—A. Patteson, F. J. Singleton, A. Hutchings, A. E. Clarke, E. G. Painting, W. Reed, A. Reid, R. H. Coot, A. Rich, A. Alchurch, J. and R. Edwards, J. S. Dick, J. Dalakany, E. Carpenter, E. O. Sillies, R. S. Swan, F. T. James, M. H. Hourigan, L. P. Lane, and F. Hoare.
Warders.—J. L. Speed, A. B. Oldsbury, J. Miller, and H. Johnston.

TRAINING OFFICERS.

HONGKONG MAN'S INTERESTING
LETTER.

Mr. R. C. Barlow, of the Hongkong Education Department, who has received a commission in the 9th Battalion D.C.L.I., writes as follows to a friend in Hongkong from Yelverton, Devon:—

It is a glorious place down here, right on the Devonshire moors, and on fine days it is a pleasure to be alive. We are billeted in private houses, and are having a rather good time as regards "chow," rooms, and attention, but the work is work. We hardly get a spare minute to ourselves. This is our daily routine:—8.45 a.m., gymnasium; 9 a.m., breakfast; 9.40, parade and drill; 10.50, lecture and theory; 11 p.m., lunch; 2 p.m., lecture; 4.30 p.m., tea; 5 p.m., parade or range; 7.30 p.m., dinner; 8.20 p.m., lecture; 10.30 p.m., bed; 10.45, "lights out." I feel as fit as a fiddle and have got the appetite of an ox.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

October 31st, 12 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Baling Channel, filling up.
November 1st, 11.30 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon N. of Yap, moving W. or W.N.W.

THE WAR.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY OBLIGED TO FLEE IN DISORDER.

NEW BRITISH GENERAL STAFF.

DISCREDITABLE AUSTRIAN RUSE FAILS.

PLOT TO WRECK JAPANESE ARSENALS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY MASSES DECIMATED.

PARIS, October 31st.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—Yesterday's German bombardment in Champagne developed with the greatest violence on a front of eight kilometres, from Tahure Hill to La Courtille. The German infantry attacked along the whole eight kilometres with important masses, composed mostly of troops who had recently returned from the Russian front.

Despite the extreme desperation of the German attacks, the enemy once more suffered a serious defeat. Waves of attackers were decimated by our fire along the whole front, and the enemy only succeeded in reaching the summit itself of Tahure Hill.

Everywhere else, especially in front of the village of Tahure, where the fighting was particularly obstinate, the Germans were completely repulsed and driven back.

The Germans, along the whole scene of the struggle, left a very large number of dead.

ENEMY RENEWS ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE.

PROFUSE EMPLOYMENT OF GAS SHELLS.

PARIS, November 1st.

The evening *communiqué* says that the French artillery demolished several observation posts in the region of Lombrayzede.

The reciprocal bombardment was continued north and east of Souchez, particularly near Bois Enchaie.

Terrible fighting continues for the possession of the trenches in which the enemy penetrated yesterday. We recaptured some parts.

The Germans in Champagne, after fresh artillery preparation, accompanied by a profuse employment of big asphyxiating shells, renewed the attacks north of Mesnil. They attempted four assaults yesterday, the first at six o'clock in the morning and the last at four o'clock in the evening, near Tahure. Everywhere the attacks were repulsed. Our artillery and infantry fustigated the Germans, who were obliged to flee in disorder, with enormous losses. We captured 350 prisoners.

There was violent artillery fighting in the Vosges, in the region of Ban-des-Apt.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINES.

GOOD WORK IN THE BALTIC.

PETROGRAD, October 31st.

The *Zetsh* attributes the German slackening in the Baltic Provinces to the shortage of ammunition owing to the activity of British submarines in the Baltic.

GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, November 1st.

Russian cruisers and a submarine captured two German steamers in the Baltic.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL WINTER.

PLIGHT OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

PETROGRAD, November 1st.

Ice is appearing on the Neva, heralding a particularly early winter. The Germans are inadequately provided with winter clothing and hence it is more important than ever that they should secure Riga. Russian military writers expect another and fiercer attack with ever greater forces, but a great deterioration of the German discipline has been noticed recently. The officers are unable to prevent the men from plundering, while the latest arrivals from Germany openly accuse the officers of practising deception in regard to the real state of affairs.

HARRYING THE ENEMY.

RUSSIAN AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, November 1st.

Russian aeroplanes dropped bombs on the railways, enemy troops, and convoys in the region of Friedlandstadt.

The Russians repulsed an enemy attack on the upper Niemen, near Kupitzko Swamp. A number of attacks in the Strypa region were likewise repulsed.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

ENEMY REINFORCED WITH MOUNTAIN TROOPS.

NISH, October 31st.

The Serbians are fighting very stubbornly, despite the appearance of new Bavarian and Austrian mountain troops. A *communiqué* admits that the Serbian Army has taken up positions behind Pirot.

FRENCH DRIVE THE BULGARIANS.

WEAK RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 31st.

A telegram from Salonica says that the French occupied Strumnitza on Wednesday. The battle lasted from five on Tuesday evening until nine on Wednesday morning. The French drove the Bulgarians for six miles beyond Strumnitza, and they are thus over twelve miles from the railway. The French state that the Bulgarians yielded easily. Their resistance was not comparable to the Germans.

SERBIA'S CONFIDENT DETERMINATION.

"WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN."

PARIS, November 1st.

The Serbian Minister has made a statement that Serbia is assured of the effective co-operation of the Allies, and that the Serbian Army will fight to the last man. The commanders are very confident of the result, despite the efforts of the enemy in attacking on three fronts.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

BRITISH JOIN SERBIANS.

The British troops, starting for the Serbian front, have effected a junction with the Serbians.

GERMANS EVACUATE KOVEL.

The Russians have occupied Bourki, and the Germans have evacuated Kovel.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A RUSE THAT FAILED.

AUSTRIANS SUFFER FOR THEIR DUPlicitY.

ROME, November 1st.

A *communiqué* reports an attempt by the Austrians to surprise the Italians in the Asiago Valley under the pretext of surrendering. The ruse was discovered and the Austrians were mowed down, two hundred bodies being left on the field.

The enemy obtained a fleeting success at Sextenstein, but the Italians, re-inforced, ejected the assailants.

The fighting on the Isonzo has been marked by artillery duels and infantry attacks. The enemy suffered a reverse at Podgora, leaving the ground covered with bodies.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PLOT TO WRECK JAPANESE ARSENALS.

TOKYO, November 1st.

The police have discovered a plot to wreck arsenals, munition works, and a number of other places in Japan.

NEW GENERAL STAFF.

TO SUPERVISE THE WHOLE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 1st.

The *Daily News* says that the Government has completed the creation of a new General Staff in London to supervise the prosecution of the war in the various fields of operations. The new War Council of the Cabinet will confer with the General Staff.

KHAKI ARMLETS.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SHIRKED.

LONDON, October 31st.

It is officially announced that Lord Kitchener has decided to issue khaki armbands, first, to those who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme, and are waiting to join the colours; secondly to the rejected; and thirdly to those who have been invalided out of the service.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

MORE DEATH SENTENCES.

AMSTERDAM, October 31st.

An official telegram from Berlin says that twenty-one arrests have been made in Belgium in the last few days, including four women, for espionage and plotting to dynamite railways and public buildings. The espionage system was detected in the north of France, and was directed by the wife of a French officer and two women, who are among the arrested.

Nine persons were sentenced to death in Belgium on October 26th for espionage, and were executed on the following Friday. Ten others have been sentenced to penal servitude, including three women.

WAR WORK.

WHAT LABOUR CAN DO.

LONDON, October 31st.

Mr. Thomas, the Labour M.P., addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Middlesbrough, remarked that all sections of the community were now saying that if the Nation were to be victorious Labour must play its part. Labourites were naturally proud of this recognition, and they should see to it that the obligation was carried out by enlistment, munition-making or railway work, and give of their best. No peace overtures should be recognised until Prussian militarism was vanquished.

A GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

AMSTERDAM, October 31st.

Count Wolff Metternich, ex-Ambassador to London, has been appointed German Ambassador to Constantinople.

THE KING'S ACCIDENT.

HIS MAJESTY MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 31st.

The Press Bureau announces that the King is making slow progress. The pain is diminishing, but His Majesty is still weak. The pulse and temperature are normal.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO LONDON.

LONDON, October 31st.

General Joffre has returned to France.

UNDERSTANDING ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, November 1st.

The *Times* says that General Joffre came to London to discuss the Balkan problem. A complete and definite understanding regarding military policy was reached, including that of keeping in the forefront the necessity for giving rapid help to Serbia.

CABINET PUZZLES.

WANTED—A NEW "THINKING DEPARTMENT."

LONDON, October 31st.

There is much speculation as to the conversations between General Joffre and the members of the British Inner Cabinet. The favourite theory is that a scheme of central military control is under discussion.

The *Observer* declares that a re-organisation of the War Office is essential, and that a new thinking department must be created to assist Lord Kitchener, who has been expected to perform impossibilities. The provision of a General Staff with the ablest soldier possible as Chief was much more important than the creation of an Inner War Cabinet.

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, October 31st.

M. Briand, the new French Premier, telegraphing to Sir Edward Grey, says:—

"At the moment of assuming the direction of Foreign Affairs, I beg to declare that France intends to pursue, with the same desire for intimate and active collaboration, the policy so happily binding France and Great Britain since the beginning of the common fight."

Sir Edward Grey replied:—"I am glad of this opportunity of re-affirming the unswerving determination of the Government to co-operate with France and bring the struggle to a successful issue."

NEW RUSSIAN CHANCELLOR.

IN SUPREME CONTROL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD, October 31st.

It is understood that the Premier, M. Goremykin, will shortly be appointed Chancellor of the Empire, being only the twelfth Chancellor in Russia's history.

The *Bouris Gazette* says that M. Goremykin will have supreme control of Foreign Affairs, probably assisted by M. Shebeko, the ex-Ambassador to Vienna.

RESIGNATION OF M. SAZONOFF.

It is reported that the Tsar has accepted the resignations of M. Sazonoff and two other Ministers, while M. Kystoff will become Premier.

PERSIA'S NEUTRALITY.

RUMOUR OF ENTENTE WITH THE ENEMY DENIED.

PARIS, October 30th.

The Persian Legation denies a rumour that Persia has concluded an *entente* with Germany and Turkey and adds that the Persian Government will firmly maintain its attitude of neutrality.

Russian reinforcements have arrived at Enzeli.

THE GERMAN WAY.

LONDON, October 31st.

A telegram from Athens says that details of the sinking of the *Marquette* show that the Germans fired on the boat after the latter had left the ship.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 1st.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Tupper, the former Canadian Premier. The death is also announced of Colonel Denne, who captured Arabi Pasha.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

AMERICA FAVOURS A REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing has declined to express to China his views on the form of Government for China, as it might be construed as an interference with China's internal affairs. Public sympathy, however, favours a Republic.

FRANCE AND THE JAPANESE

NOTE.

PERKING, November 1st.

The French Minister would probably also have associated himself, as did the British and Russian Ministers, with the Japanese *Note Verbale* to the Chinese Government, but his instructions were delayed.

Meanwhile the election of the representatives to decide the Monarchical question is proceeding, and has already been completed in a number of Provinces.

FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

The Chinese Correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News* at Peking says:—

China will shortly approach the Powers with regard to the abolition of the foreign post offices in China, she having already entered into the international postal service.

The Chinese Press eulogizes the progress of the Chinese postal service, which it thinks will satisfy foreigners after the abolition of the foreign offices, but it believes that this cannot be settled until the termination of the war.

MALAYAN AIRCRAFT.

SPLENDID GIFT BY MR. MANASSEH MEYER.

Mr. Manasseh Meyer has given the sum of £2,250 sterling to purchase a 100-Horse-Power Vickers Gun-Armoured Fighter Aeroplane for the Malayan Air Squadron. It will be named the Manasseh Meyer. "just," as Mr. Meyer humorously puts it, "to let the enemy see that though the Anglied form of my name has a German sound, I am heart and soul with the British cause."

This is the first "fighter" aeroplane contributed by Malaya, the others being the best type of "scout" craft. The "Manasseh Meyer" will be No. 8 of the Malayan Air Squadron.

Cordial thanks to Mr. Meyer—heartily congratulations to Mr. Alma Baker on the growing success of his efforts.—*Straits Times*.

AFTER THE WAR.

YOUNG GERMANS AND EMPLOY- MENT IN ENGLAND.

A rather entertaining discussion is proceeding at Hamburg as to whether it will be proper for young Germans to seek employment in England after the war. The editor of a journal devoted to the interests of German commercial employees abroad has published a letter pointing out that German clerks who go abroad do so in their own interest. He says:—

The advantages which they have gained in most cases advantages sooner or later for German trade. The German clerks in England were, above all, pioneers of Germanism—as is proved by the flourishing condition of German associations in the great trade centres, which made it impossible for them to fall into foreign ways.

The writer thinks it is a great mistake to suppose that it will be impossible for German clerks in future to seek work in England, and says that, if they go abroad to learn foreign commercial methods and a foreign language, the benefit to German trade will be far greater than any injury to themselves.

SUGGESTED GIFT OF DREAD- NOUGHT BY INDIA.

An interesting appeal made from France by Major H. H. Sajan Singh, Raja of Ratlam, suggests the presentation of a dreadnought to the Imperial Navy as a mark of appreciation from the princely and peoples of India of the magnificent manner in which the Navy has protected India from the Empire's foes. The Raja of Ratlam says:—"The imposition of a new and heavy taxation in England, will, new and heavy taxation in England, will, indeed one might say, well come, makes an Indian like me out here, who has all those, whose wealth has been gained solely through the peace which has reigned in India and the opportunities they have had, as citizens under the protection of a powerful Empire, to extend and increase their business, and who even now continue to carry on their affairs unmolested." He suggests that a representative committee should be formed to invite subscriptions.

We have been asked to state that contributions to the "Hoop-la" stall at the M. C. L. Bazaar were received from the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Messrs. Bradley & Co., Messrs. Brewer & Co., the British-American Tobacco Co., Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Cassam Ahmed, Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

LUXEMBURG TO-DAY.

POPULAR DISLIKE OF THE INVADERS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

DELEMONT.

The wanton brutality of German behaviour—as well as her violation of the neutrality of the smaller State, has completely overshadowed the similar breach of her international obligations which she committed in the case of the Duchy of Luxembourg. Yet between the initial crimes there was no difference, and without doubt Luxembourg would have defied, like Belgium, the German Emperor's sovereign will, and have suffered the same treatment, but for one thing. Fortunately, or unfortunately for her, her army consisted of only 240 men, 30 of whom were in the Ducal band. Resistance being therefore out of the question it only remained for her to submit, with the best grace she could, to the peaceful invasion of her territory, and since then hardly any news of the Duchy has penetrated to the outer world. The following notes of the state of affairs there at the present moment give an interesting picture of the curious relations existing between the Luxemburgers and the Imperial troops. They are supplied to me by the Editor of the *Democrat*, a Swiss journal which has greatly added to its reputation and its circulation during the war.

The Grand Duchy, which has a population of a quarter of a million, is garrisoned by 16,000 troops of the German Landsturm, half of which are engaged in guarding the railways, roads, and bridges of the country. The other 8,000 are quartered in the capital, where there is also a Ducal Guard consisting of 600 Luxemburg volunteers. In spite of their defenceless condition the citizens keep up a brave, if rather pathetic, show of independence in their dealings with the foreign garrison. The Volunteers of the Guard, who often march through the streets, singing marching songs in Luxemburg dialect and proudly holding aloft their sabres, make a point of never saluting the Imperial troops.

Proclamations are posted in the towns forbidding the German soldiers to set foot in the court-yard of the Ducal Palace, to which the civil population are freely admitted; if they try to enter it they are promptly stopped by the fixed bayonet of a Luxemburg sentry. If, as sometimes happens, they are so indiscreet as to offer any kind of insult to an inhabitant, the aggrieved person or his or her friends are quick to retaliate whenever they have the chance, secure in the knowledge that none of their fellow-citizens will inform against them. A favourite plan is to rob the offending soldier of his rifle or bayonet, or some part of his equipment, which means, of course, that he gets into serious trouble with his officers.

THE KAISER AND HIS PORTRAIT.

Next to the Luxemburg dialect the language most commonly talked in the capital is French. In the streets adults as well as children wear tricolour badges and favours of the other Allied nations (anything but the hated red, white, and black) and go about singing the *Marseillaise* and the *Sambre et Meuse*. They like to think that, in spite of the violation of their territory, they are a neutral nation like the Swiss, and constantly talk of them as "our brothers." The Germans they frankly detest. When a citizen meets a soldier he has a trick of muttering, "Mode de Guillaume," which is another way of saying "Down with militarism," and if a German military band gives a concert in the open the natives never will listen to it. The only people who do not boycott the bands are the clergy.

Photographs of General Joffre, President Poincaré, the King of the Belgians, and others of the Allies' leaders are on sale in the book-shops, but never a face of the German Emperor shows its face. During one of his visits to the town the Kaiser, accompanied by two Aides-de-Camp in a motor car, was strolling along Camp in a shop-window, and noticing this omission went into a shop and asked why there were no portraits of his Imperial self. "There is no demand for them," said the girl behind the counter, without the least idea whom she was talking to. Another day he was visiting a hospital in which there were French as well as German wounded, and left a white rose on each bed as he passed. As soon as he was gone the French soldiers began to throw them off, but the nursing sister of the ward asked them not to touch the flowers, and said she would go and fetch a brush and duster.

GERMAN BEHAVIOUR.

On the whole, it is evident that the Germans, whose one object is to conciliate the Luxemburgers, are behaving themselves with comparative self-restraint and decency. Practically the only articles of which they have taken forcible possession are gold and horses, of which last there is a great lack in Germany, where ploughs and wagons are largely drawn by oxen and even cows. An odd example of the topsy-turvy condition of affairs in this forcibly occupied country is that a frontier guard of Luxemburg volunteers has been formed to prevent the dominant Germans from removing to Germany or Belgium certain articles (the chief of which is horseflesh) the export of which is forbidden by the Ducal Government. Another grievance of the natives, but one for which there is no redress, is that they are forced to work in the factories which produce the munitions of war for the German armies.

The death has taken place at Erith of Rear-Admiral Arthur Morrell, age 84, who during his 30 years in the Far East, much active service in the Navy saw. Entering the Navy in 1832 to 1857, the China Station from 1852 to 1857, being constantly employed in boat service against pirates. He was mentioned in dispatches and received the thanks of the Admiralty and the French Government for rescuing after a severe engagement, a French lady, who had fallen into the hands of the pirates.

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The Wholesalers of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HEAD, HANDS, FACE MASS OF ERUPTION

Disfigured Face and Neck. Hands in
Terrible State. No Rest At Night
for Itching and Burning. Cuti-
cure Soap and Ointment Healed.

6, Durham St., Grange Road, Cardiff, S.
Wales. "My head, hands and feet were
one mass of sores with the exception of
my hands and feet. I had to wash my
head and wherever the water went a fresh
eruption of sores would break out. It
disfigured my face and neck but my hands
were in a terrible state. I had to wrap my
head in cotton wool and I had no rest at
night for the itching and burning. I washed
everything about the house and I had to
employ a girl for the time being to do my house-
work."

"I tried ointments and herbs but they
did me no good and I even underwent a
treatment. At last a friend asked me to get
some Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I
wrote for a free sample of each. I washed
the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and
warm water and put the Cuticura Ointment
on. I have had a set of Cuticura Soap and
Ointment since and they thoroughly cured
me." (Signed) Mrs. A. Wheeler, Jan. 21, 1914.

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment
are most successful in the treatment
of eruptions of the skin, scalp, hair and
hands, they are also most valuable for every-
day use in the toilet, bath and nursery be-
cause they promote and maintain the health
of the skin and hair from infancy to age.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura
Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers
throughout the world, a liberal sample of
each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free
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[68-26]

I say

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
cure the worst cough

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ADIOL-STEEL
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A French Remedy for all irregularities
of the system, acting on the liver and
the bowels, and restoring the system to
its normal state. It is a most valuable
remedy for all cases of indigestion, con-
stipation, and all other ailments of the
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**MARTIN'S
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**GRIMAULT'S
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OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong,
in their freight circular dated 30th Octo-
ber, say:

During the period that has elapsed since
issue of our last report only an insignifi-
cant amount of business has come to pass.
Whilst charterers are very sparing with
their requirements, tonnage for trips
nevertheless remains difficult to obtain at
the rates offered, as liners are busily en-
gaged up North, at least until the closing
of the Northern ports by the end of
November, so that the momentary dullness
in freights from Bangkok and Saigon has
principally affected Chinese Time-
charterers, all of them having vessels on
hand at top rates and are losing heavily
at present.

When freights at times were slack, Time-
charterers generally found an outlet for
their tonnage by accepting short trips;
for instance, Hongkong to Hongkong/Canton
or Swatow, but they have been deprived
of this source also for the time being on
account of the Hongkong-berth being fully
booked up to the middle of November, a
number of Japanese vessels having been
chartered quite unexpectedly to load coal
for Shanghai and Japan, all for loading
within the next fortnight.

Saigon/Hongkong.—Whatever there
was offering on the berth has been taken
by vessels on the regular run, at 13/12
cents per picul, and this market closes
with no further demand at the moment.
Rice exports from 1st of January to 20th
of September amount to total 650,740 tons
as compared with 747,370 tons during the
same period last year. Quotation stands
for October/November shipment at \$4.94
per picul f.o.b. Saigon.

Saigon/Philippines.—No fresh charter-
ing has come to pass during the interval.
According to cable advices just to hand,
heavy damage was caused to the standing
rice crops by a typhoon, which swept over
Southern Luzon, and this may lead to the
importation of a good deal more of rice
from Saigon than was expected.

Saigon/Java.—Importers have not been
able to obtain all the required certificates
from the French Consul in Java, and
owing to the prevailing export prohibi-
tion some contracts have been cancelled.
This has already led to importers falling
back on Siam and resulted in the charter
of a Japanese steamer for a cargo of rice
from Bangkok to 3 ports N.C. Java, the
rate so far not being disclosed.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—With the abun-
dant of tonnage available for this trade
and the little cargo offering quotation
stands at present nothing better than
30/23 cents per picul, and advices to hand
indicate the probability of a further de-
cline in the rate.

Newchwang/Canton.—Two further
settlements have come to pass, both
Japanese vessels, on basis of 25,000 piculs
at 44 cents and 40,000 piculs at 40 sen per
picul respectively.

Coal freights from Japan remain steady
at last rates paid with further enquiry
for November loading.

Fixtures Reported.—Hongkong to Canton
and Hongkong to Hongkong, private terms.
Sail Tonnage on the Berth.—None.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advices
received from London dated 17th Septem-
ber, 1915, are as follows:

There is very little fresh to advise as to
the position of the freight markets, gen-
erally, business continuing to drag along,
neither owners nor charterers being dis-
posed to deal except for immediate require-
ments. There is very little improvement
in demand, and markets generally are
very bare of orders. This, however, has
very little effect on rates, free tonnage
being exceedingly scarce, and with the
exception of the River Plate, which has
shown a slight decline, all markets are
steady as regards rates. America has
again been the only brisk market, and
higher rates have been conceded in many
cases.

Far East.—There is still no business to
advise in this direction, although Japanese
coal-charterers are now prepared to pay
enhanced rates for tonnage, and Trans-
Pacific business is continuing firm. Owing,
however, to the weakness of the buying
market on this side, charterers are
unable to pay the rates asked by owners,
and, although steamers can now be
secured at about 80s. to 82s. 6d., there are
no fixtures reported.

Philippines.—The market is easier, and
charterers will not pay rates required by
owners.

Rice.—With more enquiry from Hai-
phong and Saigon, rates are tending up-
wards, but charterers were able to secure
a small Japanese boat at 75s. to Marseilles,
Bordeaux, La Pallice, Nantes or Havre,
with the option of maize at 1s. extra and
option of 1,000 tons of zinc ore at 50s.
Meal can be closed to London or Liverpool
at about 78s. 9d.

Java.—This market is much weaker,
merchants requiring tonnage at not over
70s. in order to effect business and at this
figure there is nothing obtainable.

India.—Further business has been done
from Bombay on the basis of 50s. for ore
and 51s. 3d. on d.w. The enquiry, how-
ever, is a little firmer.

Australia.—The Government have not
yet definitely commenced operations for
the shipping of the large estimated crop,
but are enquiring for tonnage at about
72s. 6d. for steam, and 55s. for sail. There
will no doubt be a good deal of fixing from
this direction very shortly, and this will
doubtless have the effect of hardening
owners' ideas for other markets. The only
business to report during last week is for
3 or 4 sailing vessels to nitrate ports at
27s. 6d. to 30s.

North Pacific.—This market is only
nominal, but business could be done on the
basis of 60s. for grain, but charterers so
far have been unable to induce owners to
entertain this rate. Lumber business is
difficult to effect on the present high basis
of freight, but several orders are now
quoting, and 192s. 6d. might be secured
for a handy vessel November/December
loading to picked ports U.K.

Time Charter.—Although charterers are
offering very high rates, there is less busi-
ness to report in the way of time-charters,
but several boats have been taken up for
Australian rounds, and for Far Eastern
rounds, and these rates are not likely to
drop for some time.

GERMAN LOSS OF TRADE.

WHAT AMERICAN FINANCIERS
SAY.

NEW YORK.

A few days before the European war
began, the late Norman B. Ream said to
a few friends, some of them prominent in
the banking world and two who were
leaders in the world of railway affairs,
that he could not believe that Germany
would take the risk of destroying the
magnificent commerce and foreign trade
which she has built up, chiefly within the
past fifteen years, for, even though she
were triumphant in the war, the imme-
diate effect of it would be a considerable
paralysis of her industries and a great
falling off in her commerce.

Mr. Ream was familiar with much of
the commercial strategy which Germany
has employed since the year 1900 in
building up her great foreign trade, as
one of the leading executives of the
United States Steel Corporation who was
often brought face to face with the com-
petition, often successful, which Germany
maintained against this corporation, par-
ticularly in the Far East, even in Aus-
tralia and also in South America.

Germany, Mr. Ream said, had worked
out a wonderful system of salesmanship.
It entailed the labour of years and was
not fully organized until about the year
1900. Since then her system has enabled
her to gain second rank in foreign trade
among the nations of the world, although
she was maintaining the race upon the
United States. Great Britain, of course,
was first, and from the point of view of
England, the second was a long way off.

Commerce thrown in stake.
Expert an observer as Mr. Ream was,
all intimate as his knowledge of German
methods and German triumphs in foreign
commerce also was, nevertheless he was
compelled in the latter part of August
of last year to say that he was mistaken
in his view and that Germany was risking
her magnificent foreign trade, and was
throwing her opportunities and her
triumphs in that field into the scale which
measures the cost of the war.

At that time Mr. Ream did not realize
as he did in late November, a few days
before his death, that the outbreak of war
in Europe was to place the United States
for the time being, at least, in pre-eminent
position so far as exports are concerned.
Only a few days before he passed away
Mr. Ream predicted that by late spring
of this year the great corporations with
which he was so prominently identified
and which he aided in organizing would
be occupied practically to the full
capacity of their plants.

He said that if this prediction proved
true, then it would be impossible to
record the greatest and swiftest whirl-
about any corporation had ever experi-
enced, because in October of last year the
United States Steel Corporation was
operating only about 30 per cent of its
plants. Mr. Ream did not live to see
his prediction fulfilled, but his associates
have not failed to remember the counsel
and the encouraging words which he gave
and spoke in the last weeks of the year
1914.

Occasionally in the financial district
comments are heard which tell of the
gigantic trade sacrifice Germany has
made, in addition to the sacrifice of men,
and the great sacrifices that are entailed
in order to meet the expenses of the war.
In the early part of 1914, it was some-
times said that Germany was rapidly
approaching the high standard attained
by Great Britain as an exporter of com-
modities. In spite of the excellent
selling organizations created by the
United States Steel Corporation, the
Standard Oil Company, and the Har-
rington Company, Germany was watch-
ing these well-drilled American salesmen
in many of the foreign fields.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

Germany had gained great prestige in
the Far East, where not longer than
twenty years ago British trade was prac-
tically supreme. The Germans built and
placed upon the ocean great steamships
which made speed records in crossing the
Atlantic. All the German ports in the
North Sea and the Baltic were humming
with the evidences of German over-sea
trade. The great banking houses of Ger-
many facilitated these transactions. With
respect to salesmanship, Germany de-
veloped such perfection as can be com-
pared favourably with the organization of her
military system and of her manufacture
of munitions of war.

A few months before the outbreak of
the war, Germany was exporting yearly
commodities of the money value of
\$2,500,000,000, and this was a billion
dollars more than the money value of
her exports in 1900. She had created a
very large export trade with the United
States. Now it is practically nothing.
Leaders in the financial districts are now
convinced that, in addition to the other
costs of the war, at least \$1,000,000,000
represents the cost to Germany occasioned
by the loss of her foreign trade.
She has completely lost her great ex-
ports to England, to France, to Russia,
and to Canada, and, while, after peace
has come again Germany will doubtless
regain some portion of this trade, never-
theless it will be years before she attains
the high figures which recorded her for-
eign trade just before the war began.

RESULTS SEEN AFTER WAR.

The men of finance, when speaking of
this great loss, say that it involves a very
important question which will become
vital after the war is ended. For Ger-
many must rebuild her industries, and this
is as essential to the rest of the world
that she do this as it is to Germany her-
self. If Germany has now lost the
greater part of her export trade to the
United States, so also the United States
has lost much the greater part of the pro-
fitable and large trade which it has es-
tablished in Germany.

If Germany has lost her export trade
with England, which in 1914 was of the
money value of three hundred and fifty
millions, so also England has lost
the great foreign trade
which she carried on with Ger-
many. Some of Germany's trade may
never be regained. England, France and
the United States are now diligently
occupied through the work of their chemi-
sts and men of science, with the prob-
lem of making dyestuffs, and there are
reasons for believing that some one, if
not all, of these nations will show how
this manufacture can be secured.

THE BULLET-PROOF BRIGADIER.

AUSTRALIAN LEADER WHO COULD
NOT BE HIT.

THE MAGIC WALKING-STICK.

A remarkable story of Colonel J. W.
McKay, leader of the 2nd (Victorian)
Infantry Brigade in its heroic attacks on
Gaba Tepe and Cape Helles, in Galli-
poli, and apparently a man with a
"charmed" life, is told in the Mel-
bourne Argus.

Colonel McKay was in one of the first
barges to touch Turkish territory, and
he jumped into water chest deep. When
the first landing party had seized the
forward trenches Colonel McKay went
back to the beach to meet the second units
and to show them the way. On the climb
down the cliff his cap was knocked off,
and on picking it up he was surprised
to find a bullet-hole through rim and
crown. Scarcely had he replaced the cap
on his head than it was snatched off
again, the bullet this time entering the
crown and coming out above the peak.
The brigadier decided to carry the cap
in his hand for the remainder of the dis-
tance, and then went back for the third
time, a bullet passing through his sleeve
in the course of the journey.

"COME OUT OF THE WET."
On returning to the occupied trenches
Colonel McKay left his body exposed
while examining the position with his
field glasses. One soldier, becoming ex-
asperated at a leader's daring, called out,
"Don't be a fool! Come in here
out of the wet!" The brigadier smiled
and answered, "Oh, it's all right, they
can't hit me!" Just at that instant a
bullet knocked the walking-stick from
under his arm. Colonel McKay calmly
picked up the longer piece and continued
his observation. Then he sat down on
the parapet and directed the fire, with
bullets landing all around him. It was
impossible that any man should be
able to remain unharmed in such a
dangerous position, but for two hours
enemy marksmen tried in vain to move
him.

Then came instructions for the Victo-
rian brigade to move on. With con-
cealed field-guns and hidden riflemen
pouring a hail of missiles directly in
front it seemed to be a matter of impos-
sibility for any single soldier to advance.
But Colonel McKay, carrying only a
broken cane, pointed the way and asked
his troops to follow him. "If I just
stood up in the middle of that storm of
shot and shell, if only grass-hoppers
were flying past him instead of bullets,"
remarked the Daysford man in refer-
ring to the incident. "He looked serious,
but we no different from what we were
accustomed to see him on parade at
Mena. Then he said, 'I'm going on with
my stick. You can follow me with your
rifles if you like. Are you coming?'
Someone called out, 'My blooming oath!'
and after that it was a race to see who
would have his bayonet at work first.
The brigadier finished a good second.
The first man up was killed."

Seven days later came the fight at Cape
Helles, in which the Victorian brigade
reinforced the attacking party. Once more
Colonel McKay appeared to be invulner-
able. Bullets plucked his clothing—right
and left, but none touched his skin. Be-
tween brigade headquarters and the firing
line was one dangerous passage 60 yards
wide.

Officer after officer was wounded or killed
as he crossed this spot. Major W. E. H.
Cass, Colonel McKay's brigade major,
was already down with a bullet through
the chest when his chief made his first
crossing. A machine-gun traversed the
position, even commanding a bush which
provided the only place of cover on the
way. A period of which the brigadier
erected in his left hand was hit on top
first, and then at the opposite end.
Finally the remaining portion was
whisked out of his hand, the concussion
causing a sudden numbness. Colonel Mc-
Kay got across safely, however, and
covered the same ground four times more
during the afternoon.

Once a bullet broke off short what re-
mained of the stick, and the brigadier
threw the other part away. A soldier
subsequently picked it up as a keepsake
and talisman.

Out of 4,000 odd men who went into
battle behind Colonel McKay it is believed
that 1,500 were put out of action. In
view of these figures it will be possible
to form some opinion as to the extra-
ordinary good fortune of the commander.
The firing ceased—as much as it ever does,
just now in Gallipoli—and under cover
of darkness Colonel McKay retired from
the firing line to arrange for food and
water to be sent forward. This was at
two o'clock. The man who had been an
exposed target all day for the best shots
of the Sultan's army was hit when they
could not see him. He has since been an
impatient hospital inmate, but hurried
off to the front again at the first oppor-
tunity.

WATER-PROOF PAPER SHIRTS.

According to a writer in the weekly
edition of the *Glasgow Herald*, shirts
made from waterproof paper are to be
seen at the Commercial Intelligence
Department of the Board of Trade. They
have been forwarded to England by the
British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama
along with drawers made from the same
material by a Tokyo factory. This paper
is made in the Prefecture of Nagano and
Fukui, but is prepared for use in Kiyasu
Kanagawa. The waterproof Nagano
paper consists of two layers of paper
pasted together with a secret solution.
In the case of the Fukui paper there is
only one layer, as the paper is stiffer,
although it does not absorb the solution
so readily. After the layers of paper
have been treated, they are placed upon
dry in boiling water in order that the
solution may work thoroughly into the
paper. On being taken from the water
they are washed and treated once more
with the solution. After drying the
paper is ready for use. It is made up
in lengths of
about 21 yards with a width of about
55 inches. The output of the factory is
expected to increase greatly, says the
writer, and the clothing would soon sell
largely if introduced in England.

MAIMED HERO'S BATTLE STORY.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE
BRITISH CHARGE.

One of the most thrilling accounts given
of the storming of the German trenches
by the British was given by a wounded
corporal who now lies in a great London
hospital bandaged from head to foot.
His body is partially paralysed, and he
has lost his left arm.

"I had to leave it behind," the little
corporal said; "but that's the way of
war, and you've got to take things as they
come. I'm lucky to get back at all, even
as a cripple. Give me a cigarette," said
the corporal cheerily, "and I'll tell you
all about it."

"As you know, we have been waiting
a long time for the day to come. We had
grown more or less stale in the trenches,
and every man of us was itching for the
scrap to begin."

PLAYING CARDS AND SINGING SONGS.

"About nine or ten days ago the word
went round that we might make a move
at any moment. All the boys were in the
best of spirits, and before the curtain
actually went up we whiled the time away
in playing cards and singing songs. The
night before the battle there was a little
concert arranged."

"One of our lads made up as old
Daddy Christmas and sang 'I
Wouldn't Leave the Old Canal for You,'
whilst another fellow gave an imitation
of the Crown Prince as the 'Prodigal
Son.' The show was good fun, and we
laughed our sides out, even though there
might be no to-morrow for any of us."

In another trench not far away a
chaplain was holding an evening service,
and it was a bit of a contrast to what
was going on in our trench.

"Early next morning we got the tip
to get ready. The big guns were boom-
ing for all they were worth, and shrapnel
was bursting over the place. The Ger-
mans returned the compliment, and their
first line trenches were only three or four
hundred yards away."

"NOW THEN, LADS, COME ON!"

The artillery continued to thunder, and
then suddenly came the word to advance.
Now then, lads, come on! shouted a
young officer, who looked more like a slip
of a schoolboy. After that we were like
a menagerie let loose. We did a sprint
for the enemy trenches, and the next
moment we were at grips with the Ger-
mans.

"You're my man," I said to myself, as
I selected a fellow as powerful looking
as Jack Johnson. He spotted me, and
sprang forward to hit me with the butt
of his rifle. I dodged the blow, and as
quickly had my bayonet in his stomach.
Having finished him, I took on another
"sausage" and down he went."

My next encounter was with a Ger-
man who looked more like a patriarch
than a soldier. "Ah! don't!" he cried,
like a child, as I dashed at him, and I
hadn't the heart to finish the job.

"On we went until we came to the suc-
ceeding lines of the enemy trenches. I
have never seen such a ghastly sight.
The Germans were piled thick on top of
one another, and not a move out of them.
Many were shattered to atoms. No, you
couldn't tell whether they were human
beings or rats."

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

"At this moment it seemed as if we
had marched into a well-prepared trap,
for all of a sudden we were subjected to
a terrific fire, mostly from machine-guns.
Then we noticed several battalions of the
enemy advancing towards us. 'Again,
boys,' yelled my officer, and again we
answered. We ripped them up, right,
left, and centre. I had another hand-to-
hand job."

"A young German subaltern threw up
his hands: 'For Gott's sake, don't,' he
said, in good English, and he fell on his
knees. I thought he was genuine, but he
turned out to be a cunning coward. He
loved his hands and made a dive for
his revolver. That your little game?"

"A little further ahead we came across
another scene. One heavy gun had done
some frightful havoc. All that was left
of the enemy were particles of flesh and
bits of boot leather. They had been
blown to pieces."

HEROIC DEEDS.

"One of our fellows did a wonderful
thing while all the hell was going on.
He was set upon by half-a-dozen Boches.
One by one he knocked them out, and they
never rose again. Then I saw him take
a wounded German officer and fling him
across his shoulder. In this act of mercy
he was shot at, and although the blood
poured from his head he still kept the
German on his back until he could lay
him down in a place of safety."

"There were many similar acts of
bravery on the part of our men. The
bravest of all were the chaplains, who
stuck by the side of the boys, even when
the fighting was most furious.
"For pluck you couldn't beat the men
who officiated us. I have told you of the
youngster who cried to us, 'Now, then,
come on, lads.' He picked me up when
I came a cropper. 'How did you get on,
sir?' I asked him. I could see that he
had copped a fair dose of shrapnel, and
his left wrist was almost severed. Just
a scrape or two, old sport, was the reply."

"How many prisoners did we take?"

"That's a question I could not answer
right off, but we took a large number of
their guns and plenty of other stuff.
"Twas a fine haul, I tell you. When they
fetched us back we were told that it was
the biggest thing which the British had
yet done."

General Sir Charles Monro, who takes
over the command of the British forces in
the Dardanelles from Sir Ian Hamilton,
is fifty-five years of age. He entered the
army in 1879 and has seen fighting on the
North-West frontier of India and in
South Africa. He commanded the 13th
Infantry Brigade at Dublin, 1907-12, and
Division of the Territorial force 1912-14.
He was late Commandant of the Hythe
School of Musketry.

"UNHAPPY LONDON!"

HIGHLY-COLOURED GERMAN
PICTURE.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, one of those
numerous German newspapers which
(says the *Chronicle*) have lost their bal-
ance, gives, in a recent issue, "Pictures
from London," in which we are told some
of our shortcomings.

Are we aware, for example, that it is
quite a customary thing for respectable
male-citizens of London on Sunday morn-
ings to dress themselves in their Sunday
best, and with their "glit-edged" hymn-
books under their arms, "to remain in
two and three to a crowded gambling
and drinking club in the neighbourhood
of a church where they pass the hours
of divine service, and that they then
return to their homes where they discuss
with their wives and children the points
of the sermons they are supposed to have
heard? The writer of the "Pictures"
has just returned from London, and
knows all about it.

The writer tells us also something new
about recruiting in London. The de-
scription applies to a poverty-stricken
quarter "where vice and misery grinned
at one another." There was a recruiting
station round the corner, and "newly-
baked" soldiers were grouped around it.
From a sidestreet the sounds of a
cornet, "out of tune, patriotic, senti-
mental." Probably a blind man playing
for coppers. No, it was the English
method of recruiting. The musician
played "God Save the King," and his
companion mounted a step-ladder and
harangued the crowd about mutilated
children, violated women, and aged men
burnt to death, also about England's
"glorie."

The cornet man then played "Kathleen
Mavourneen" or "Home, Sweet Home."
Men hurried past as though afraid of
being caught in the net, children played
in the gutter, and women gossiped about
the dear times. People in the green-
grocer's shop grinned, and the butcher
busied himself with the carcass of a
horse.

In the distance, coming nearer, a fife
and drum band. "They're always the
same lot," was the remark of a woman
with a horseflesh beefsteak under her
arm. The woman was right. They were
the same lot. It was a crowd of stage
figures, delicious drunkards, fished out
of the streets and led about like tame
beasts.

"The impression was sought to be
given that these fellows were recruited
from pure patriotic enthusiasm." "They
were marching about in their own rags."
The crowd indulged in noise and laugh-
ter, the man at the corner with the
trumpet played "Tipperary," the man
on the step-ladder bawled to the playing
children, and the ladies continued their
talk about the dearth of things.

A RUSSIAN FABLE.

A wolf one day entered into a Dogs'
Kennel, thinking he would like to worry
the hounds therein. It had been an easy
matter to get in, but when it came to
getting out again the wolf found it quite
another thing. The hounds came round
him, howling and snapping and snarling.
He crouched down in a corner, he was
frightened, his hair stood on end. It was
in vain that he cried, by gentle words,
to pacify those savage beasts. They would
not listen to him. Thus he spoke to
them:

"Come, dear friends, come, come!
Why in such a temper? Don't you know,
it is very ill-bred to receive a visitor like
this? What have I done to deserve it?
I merely called, in passing, to pay you
all a visit and see what you were about.
I don't want to be at war with you, but
at peace. I am really your best friend,
if you only knew it. Come, comrades,
let us sit down and talk quietly together;
after that, I will go."

Just as he finished speaking, a Hunter
appeared on the scene. It was he that
owned the hounds; he had overheard the
last words of the Wolf and had recognised
him.

"Ha! ha! my friend! at your old
tricks again? The coat on your back is
grey, and so is the hair on my head. I
am too old to be taken in by your fine
stories. I will be brief with you. I have
just two things to say: first, I make it
a rule never to be friends with wolves till
after I have skinned them; and, secondly,
you are not going to get out of here as
easily as you got in; my hounds will see
to that

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL

CHINGHONG, British str., 1,185, Jas Doyle, 31st October—Port Parava—28th October, Cement Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CORDELLIER, French str., 3,024, Mages, 1st November—Shanghai 29th October, General—Messageries Maritimes.

EASTERN, British str., 2,291, F. Carter, 31st November—Moji 25th October, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

KANSU, British str., 2,599, Freer, 1st November—Wuhu 29th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMSANG, British str., 2,292, H. E. Gilroy, 1st November—Moji 27th October, Coal and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

RANGOON MARU, Japanese str., 3,361, H. Nomura, 31st October—Singapore 24th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMIKO, British str., 1,561, Pennefather, 1st November—Manila 28th October, General and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,599, G. W. Muir, 1st November—Chingwangtao 27th October, Coal—Dudwell & Co.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,420, T. Asai, 31st October—Moji 25th October, Coal—Order.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
November 1st.

HONGKONG, Chinese str., for Canton.

DEWENT, British str., for Singapore.

AWA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES

November 1st.

COLOMBO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

CORDELLIER, French str., for Saigon.

HINSANG, British str., for Sandakan.

SINKANG, British str., for Canton.

YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED

Per Cordillier, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. S. Yamashita, Mr. T. Takeda, Mr. S. Uematsu, Mr. J. Otsu, Mr. Y. Matsuda, Mr. S. Tshihashi, Mrs. S. Koga, Mrs. N. Yamaguchi, from Shanghai, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. E. W. Bauckham, Mr. and Mrs. Berryer and children, Mr. E. H. Chambers, Mr. E. F. Stacey, Mr. H. H. Hertz, Mr. J. F. Gale, and Rev. Pere Karrer.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta has left Singapore and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 2,195, Terada, 26th October—Moji 20th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHIVO MARU, Japanese str., 6,411, E. Bent, 26th October—San Francisco 2nd October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DAIREN MARU, Japanese str., 3,937, 30th October—Manila 27th October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shoarer, 17th October—Manila 14th October, Ballast—Order.

DRIFER, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Buj, 30th October—Swatow 29th October, General—Order.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 24th October—Kobe 17th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, Chinese str., W. Munro, 31st October—Tientsin 24th October, General—Chinese.

HONGWAN I, British str., 2,069, G. King, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General—Chinese.

HOPSANG, British str., 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 25th October—Sourabaya 14th October, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUE, French str., 939, A. Cornelissen, 30th October—Kwangchowwan 29th October, General—A. R. Mary.

KEMUN, British str., 4,929, Callister, 26th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, W. Benson, 30th October—Shanghai 27th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MENTON, British str., 4,798, Warrall, 26th October—Singapore 21st October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NICHIREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 29th October—Hong Kong 25th October, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

ONSANG, British str., 1,829, Tough, 30th October—Hong Kong 27th October, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PERIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th October—San Francisco 15th September, General—P. M. Co.

SALAHADI, Dutch str., 1,935, Liberg, 26th October—Swatow 25th October, General—Order.

SEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 4,771, Y. Maki, 26th October—Moji 24th October, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SINKANG, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 31st October—Shanghai 25th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SUYEHIRO MARU, Japanese str., 912, R. Aoi, 26th October—Keelung 18th October, Coal—Order.

TAMIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,629, F. Funato, 25th October—Dairen 23rd October, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAISHIN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 27th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General—Chinese.

TAIKEMBA, Dutch str., 3,087, N. V. W. Jurriance, 2th October—Yokohama 24th October, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.

TUNGSHAN, British str., 1,172, Hussy, 1st October—Saigon 25th October, Rice—Order.

VAN SPILBERGEN, Dutch str., 1,170, Weern, 30th October—Singapore 24th October, General—Java-China Japan Lijn.

WUHO, British str., 1,250, E. P. Partridge, 8th October—Wuhu 4th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	h	H.R. Hetherington E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELORE	Brit. str.	h	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	h	Irishawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	h	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Frenc. str.	h	Mansfield	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHANTON VIA KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	h	A. Wallace	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 7 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHANTON VIA MANILA, K'UNG SHAI, &c.	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	h	W. F. Richardson	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	h	E. Carter	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About End of Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUZUKI OAMAL	INVERCLOUGH	Brit. str.	h	Tominaga	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PIERIA MARU	Jap. str.	h	F. C. Gambrell	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIVO MARU	Jap. str.	h	Soyeda	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	h	W. G. Leask	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	h	J. T. Jeffery	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	h	C. P. Selden	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	h	J. H. Lishman	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 4th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	h	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	h	A. Collyer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	h	A. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	h	Murakami	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 5th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	RUOHOW	Brit. str.	h	J. S. Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIANGOROW	Brit. str.	h	W. C. Passmore	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	h	S. Tokunaga	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	POLYNESIAN	Frenc. str.	h	W. G. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKANG	Brit. str.	h	Sidford	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	h	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	h	D. Fuchigami	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	h	Kawabara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	h	Glory	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	h	T. A. Mitchell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Brit. str.	h	D. A. Gardiner	JAVA-ORIENTAL JAPAN LINE	To-morrow.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOI	FORSD MARU	Jap. str.	h	Imatsumi	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TAMUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOI	KAIYO MARU	Jap. str.	h	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	BAITAN	Brit. str.	h			
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	BAIHEN	Brit. str.	h			
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	KAMING	Brit. str.	h			
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	h			
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHIHUUA	Brit. str.	h			
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	h			
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT SWAN, PENANG & COLOMBO	JAVA MARU	Jap. str.	h			
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	h			
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Jap. str.	h			
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	FOOKSANG	Jap. str.	h			
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KAWAOKI MARU	Jap. str.	h			
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIKEMBA	Dut. str.	h			
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	h			
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	KIHO MARU	Jap. str.	h			
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Jap. str.	h			
HOIHOW, TAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	h			

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

TO	STEAMERS	TO	TO
HOIHOW and HAIHONG	"LOKSANG" Friday, 5th Nov. D'light.	SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Friday, 5th Nov. D'light.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING" Saturday, 6th Nov. D'light.	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" Saturday, 6th Nov. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Saturday, 6th Nov. 3 P.M.	SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" Tuesday, 9th Nov. D'light.
SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"FOOKSANG" Tuesday, 9th Nov. D'light.	MANILA	"YUENSANG" Saturday, 13th Nov. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KOTSANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient tonnage is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Je Seltan and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG, 2nd November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS,

HONGKONG, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215. Ex. 10.
HONGKONG, 26th October, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong 3rd November.

Connecting with "GUJARAT" 19th November.

From Colombo 19th November.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Services from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted With WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and for her information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

HONGKONG, 25th Oct., 1915.

GENERAL AGENTS.

1061

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

WHICH ARE REPLET WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA." Captain H. B. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 6th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

HONGKONG, 23rd October, 1915. [1]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC." Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to **THE BANK LINE, LTD.,** Managing Agents.

HONGKONG, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"MEXICO CITY." About end of November.

For Freight and particulars apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

HONGKONG, 28th October, 1915. [1118]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE." About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

HONGKONG, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The str. *Montague* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m. and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zanzibar and Manila on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Tues.	2	3 40	6 3	11 43	2 4
Wed.	3	5 9	6 3	0 18	2 5
Thurs.	4	6 13	6 3	0 29	3 8
Fri.	5	7 18	6 3	0 51	2 6
Satur.	6	8 15	6 3	1 23	3 1
Sun.	7	9 3	6 3	1 54	3 0
Mon.	8	10 2	6 3	2 33	3 2
		8 58	8 6	2 53	3 5

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Polynesian	Tjikini
Shidzuoka Maru	Amazona
Novara	Cordillera

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 10 h. Oct., via Siberia)	Novara	3rd Nov.
EUROPE (French Mail)	Polynesian	4th Nov.
AUSTRALIA	Aldenhams	5th Nov.
AUSTRALIA	Changsha	7th Nov.
AUSTRALIA	Tango Maru	12th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy	Hongkong	Tuesday, 2nd, 7.0 A.M.
Swatow and Doh	Van Spilbergen	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji	Batavia	Tuesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Port Moresby and Hainan	Ute	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Kowloon	Hainan	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Changsha	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.30 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 6th Nov.)		
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki	Ferret Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada		
Swatow and Bangkok	Drafer	Wednesday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Hongkong	Keijo Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hainan, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sangkian	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Sourabaya, Soerabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Tjikombang	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.30 P.M.
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Eastern	Thursday, 4th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 4th, 2.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 9th Nov.)		
STRAITS, BUEAH, CRYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, Egypt and Europe	Novara	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be close on 4th Nov., at 5 P.M.		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hainan	Friday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Chiyo Maru	Friday, 5th, 10.15 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 13th Nov.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hainan	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Changsha	Tuesday, 9th, 3.30 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel	Seigo Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Welshpool and Hainan	Hainan	Saturday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Chungking, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Changsha	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui	2.00 P.M.	—
Shantou, Shatin, Ping Shau, Bai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. 10.00 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Samtan and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamohun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shengwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	7.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shok Ki	7.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun	7.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumohk	7.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukang	7.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

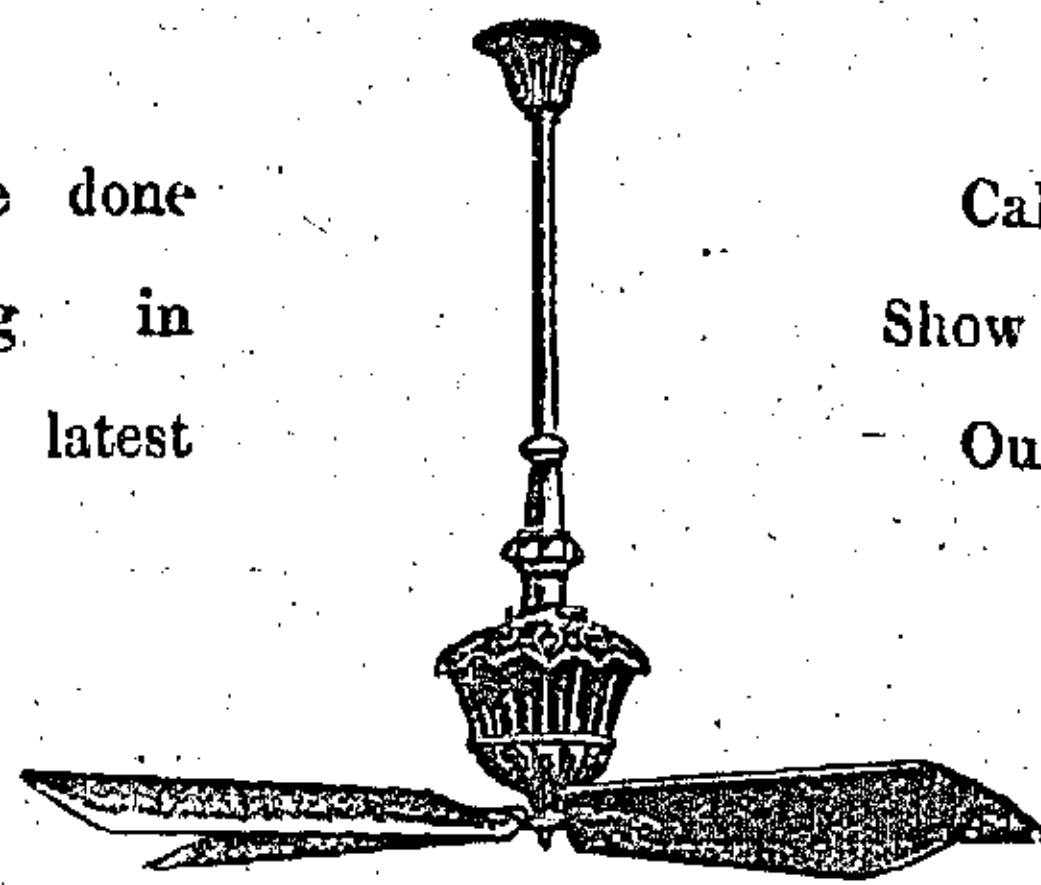
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.

It can be done by investing in one of our latest type desk or ceiling fans.

Call at our Show Room. Our fans keep the flag flying.



Slip Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK" Telephone 253

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 1st.

On LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/10

Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2

Documentary Bill—4 months' sight 1/10 1/2

On PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand 253 1/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 254

On GERMANY:—

On demand nom.

On NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand 42 1/2

Credit, at 60 days' sight nom.

On BOMBAY:—

Telegraphic Transfer nom.

Bank, on demand 137 1/2

On CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer nom.

Bank, on demand 137 1/2

On SHANGHAI:—

Bank, at sight 70 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight nom.

On YOKOHAMA:—

On demand 86 1/2

On MANILA:—

On demand 34 1/2 nom.

On SINGAPORE:—

On demand 78 1/2

On BATAVIA:—

On demand 104 1/2

On HAIPHONG:—

On demand 7 1/2 p.m.

On SAIGON:—

On demand 7 1/2 p.m.

On BANGKOK:—

On demand 84

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.15 n.

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 69.40

BAR SILVER, per oz. 24 1/2 d.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$83 1/2	6 p.o.	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$0.00	8 1/2 p.o.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$30 all	\$1.85	7 p.o.	
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$10.00	7 p.o.	
OTHERS.					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 89	6 1/2 p.o.	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 14	6 1/2 p.o.	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 83	6 1/2 p.o.	
Loi Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 79	6 1/2 p.o.	
Soyabean Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 40	6 1/2 p.o.	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 165	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	\$9.40	6 1/2 p.o.	
(in Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$1 1/2	\$3 1/2	3 1/2 p.o.	
OTHERS.					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$30 all	\$79 1/2	4 1/2 p.o.	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5 1/2 all	\$37 1/2	3 1/2 p.o.	
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100 all	T. 60	6 1/2 p.o.	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5 all	Tls. 8	6 1/2 p.o.	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 10 all	Tls. 90	6 1/2 p.o.	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$10.80	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$44	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	24,000	\$50 all	\$109	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$190	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	\$34 1/2	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	0/1 all	\$5 1/2	6 1/2 p.o.	
INSURANCE.					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50	\$42 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20	\$18 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250 \$50	\$42 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100 \$20	Tls. 17 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250 \$50	\$95 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	13,000	\$100 \$50	\$25 1/2	5 1/2 p.o.	
LAND AND BUILDINGS.					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$109	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$109	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 \$75	\$30	6 1/2 p.o.	
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7	6 1/2 p.o.	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 \$50	\$40	6 1/2 p.o.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105	6 1/2 p.o.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$72	6 1/2 p.o.	
Matsushiji tot. Mij. Bosch-on	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 38 1/2	6 1/2 p.o.	
Landbou exploitatie in Langkat					
Mining.					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21 all	\$7 1/2	7 p.o.	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21 all	\$30	7 p.o.	
Hamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21 all	\$19	7 p.o.	
Trench Mines, Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$23 1/2	7 p.o.	
Pink Trampways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 1/2 all	\$8 1/2	7 p.o.	
REFINING.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$130	7 p.o.	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$37 1/2	7 p.o.	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.					
Longhai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$89	5 p.o.	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$19 1/2	4 1/2 p.o.	
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000 pref. 60,000 det.	\$5 all	comb. \$158.00 det. \$90	7 1/2 p.o.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$21 all	\$7 1/2	7 1/2 p.o.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$23	7 1/2 p.o.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$25 all	\$3 1/2	7 1/2 p.o.	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$3 1/2	7 1/2 p.o.	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	\$5 1/2	7 1/2 p.o.	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	24,000	\$10 all	\$5 1/2	7 1/2 p.o.	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	20,000	\$10 all	\$16 1/2	6 p.o.	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMITH, Share Brokers.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

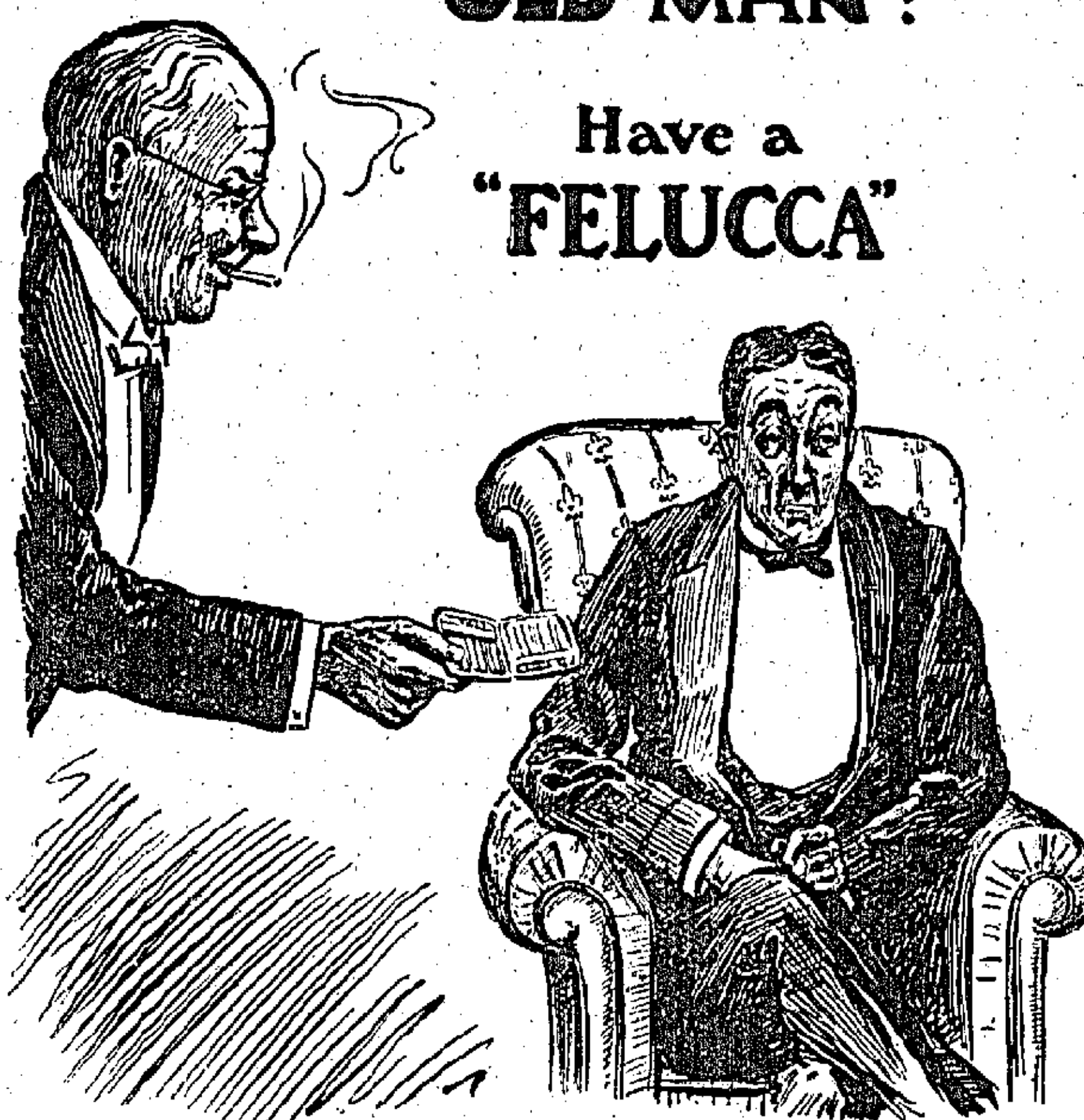
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, S. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

DONT GROUSE

OLD MAN!

Have a "FELUCCA"



Felucca Cigarettes are manufactured by the well-known firm of Maspero Freres, at their factory in Cairo, from the very best leaves procurable.

Note.—Maspero Freres have not increased the price of their Cigarettes since the outbreak of War.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$2,500,000, at \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000

..... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHINKIANG, YANGCHOW, WUSUI, WUHAN, ANCHING, TIENTSIN, TAIKANG, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHENSI, TONGSHAN, NANCHANG, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TONGSHAN, LUANCHIAN, TIENTSIN, HANGTAI, HANGCHOW, WENCHOW, SHAOCHIN, CHIAHAI, LANCHI, HUCHOW, NINGPO, KAIKING, CHANGTUNG, SINYANG, LEHO, CHOWKUN, TSIANAN, CHOWTAN, TUNSHAN, LINCHI, LINTSING, TIENTSIN, YIHAI, HULING, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, TAIYUAN, YUNCHENG, FOCHOW, CHANGCHUN, KIRIN, MUKDEN, NEWCHANG, DAIKUN, HARBIN, TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, CHINCHOW, ANTUNG, CANTON, KUEIKANG, PEKING, KUEIKANG, SUIYUANCHENG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, a grant on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1915.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED